The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.

Second Week of the engagement of the celebrated Irish Comedian, Mr. JOHN DREW.

Who is received nightly by crowded and delighted audiences.

On This FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1860,

The Performances will commence with the laughable Farce entitled MOTHER AND CHILD ARE DOING WELL.

Mr. Scraggsby	-	Mr. Holston.
Captain O'Scrapper, R.N.	-	Mr Charles Weston.
Mr Felix Fluffy	-	Mr H Sarfoot.
Miss Penelope Scraggsby	-	Mrs Stephenson.

To be followed by the Comic Drama, by Samuel Lover, Esq., entitled

THE WHITE HORSE OF THE PEPPERS.

Gerald Pepper (With a song)	-	Mr John Drew.
Colonel Cheshain	-	Mr F Allen.
Major Hans Mansfield	-	Mr Greasby.
Agatha	-	Mrs Burkinshaw.

To conclude with the Laughable Farce, in Two Acts, by Bayle Barnard, Esq., of HIS LAST LEGS.

O'Callaghan	-	Mr. John Drew.
Char es Rivers	-	Mr. Walter Baynham.
Doctor Banks	-	Mr. Bynz.
Mrs. Montague	-	Mrs. C. H. Stephenson.
Mrs. Banks	-	Mrs. Munro.
Betty	-	Mrs. B. Brock.

Stage Manager, Mr. Greasby.—Musical Director, Mr. Lovey.

Doors Open at a quarter to Seven, to Commence at a quarter-past Seven.

Private Boxes, £1 5s., £1 10s., and £2; Dress Circle, 2s.; Second Circle, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.

MADAME CLARA NOVELLO'S FAREWELL.

Mr. HARRIS respectfully announces

THREE GRAND CONCERTS,

on Friday Evening, November 9th, 1860, Saturday Morning, Nov. 10th, Saturday Evening, November 10th,

on which occasions the distinguished Vocalist, Madame Clara Novello, will have the honour to appear, and take her final leave of her Dublin friends, assisted by the popular and eminently successful London and Madrigal Union, under the direction of Mr. Land), and comprising the following members:—Miss Eyles, Mr. Baxter, Mr. W. Cummins, Mr. Land, and Mr. Lawler. Solo Pianoforte, Mr. Land, and Mr. Lawler. Solo Violin, Herr Molique. Conductor, Mr. Land.

Admission—Reserved Seats, 3s 6d; Gallery, 2s 6d; Promenade, 1s 6d.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. Bussell, Westmoreland-street; Pigott, Grafton-street; Moses, Westmoreland-street; Shade, Westmoreland-street; Bray, Westmoreland-street; Scates, College-green; Wood, Henry-street; Sutcliffe-street; Winchcurt, Suffolk-street; and Gunn, Westland-row.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The Members are informed that the first Grand Concert for the season will take place on

WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 7th of NOVEMBER.

ARTISTES:

Madame Clara Novello,
The London Glee and Madrigal Union.
Miss Eyles, Mr. W. H. Cumming.
Mr. Baxter, Mr. Lawler,
and Mr. Land.
Pianoforte—Mdlle. Anna Molique.
Violin—Herr Molique.

Tickets will be issued This Day, from Four to Half-past Five o'clock,

By JEFFERY BUSSELL, Secretary.

P.S.—A Ballot will take place previous to the Concert, and Members having friends to propose are requested to furnish the Secretary with the necessary information.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,

At the ROTUNDO,

Of the WONDERFUL and AMUSING EXPERIMENTS in ELECTRO-BIOLOGY,

By PROFESSOR STONE.

On This FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 2.

Doors open at Seven, to commence at Eight o'clock.

Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.

LAW BOOKS.—CAUTION.—The Members of the Legal Profession are respectfully informed, by HODGES, SMITH, and Co., that they have no connection with a Canvasser who has called on many Members of the Bar with Law Books for sale, and falsely stated he was from their House.

104, Grafton-street,
2nd Nov., 1860.

PRAYER MEETING — DORSET INSTITUTION.

A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock.

The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

THE TUESDAY NOON PRAYER MEETING METROPOLITAN HALL.

The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on TUESDAY Next, at Twelve o'clock. Also in the Evening at Eight o'clock—to which all friends are invited.

The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the Details in the Mountjoy-street Meeting, on This (Friday) Evening, Nov. 2, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.

Subject—"Extreme Unction; or, Trust in Oil, and no Trust in Christ."

President—Mr. G. M'Guigan.

"The blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin."—1 John, i. 7, Dr. Cullen's Bible.—See 1 Cor. vi. 11.

The Catechism of the Council of Trent teaches (that a sacrament consists of "Matter" and "Form," and that it have been instituted by our Lord himself.

The "Matter" of Extreme Unction is "oil of olives only."—Cat. Con. Trid. p. 96, Donovan's Translation. The "Form" is, "By this holy unction, &c." Ibid. p. 97. Now, God indulge thee whatsoever sins thou hast committed by sight, smell, and touch," &c., &c.—Donovan's Translation, p. 297.

These words are not found in St. Mark, vi. 13—"And they cast out many devils, and anointed with oil many that were sick, and healed them."—Dr. Cullen's Bible. There is no mention of "oil of olives only" in this verse.

Besides, the Catechism can say no more on this text than—"The Saviour seems to have given some indication of this unction."—Donovan, p. 298.

If this be Extreme Unction, then laymen can administer it, for there were no "priests" ordained at this time.

The oil in St. Mark's sealed the Apostles, and from all these arguments it is clear that Extreme Unction is not even "indicated" in St. Mark's Gospel.

Roman Catholic Friends, come and hear. Bring your Bible. Believe, and be saved.

THE LORD BISHOP OF DOWN, CONNOR, AND DROMORE V. THE REVDS. DR. MILLER, VICAR OF BELFAST, AND S. G. POTTER, INCUMBENT OF STRATFORD-ON-SLANEY, DIOCESE OF LEIGHLIN.

It is sufficiently known, through the medium of the public journals, that under what circumstances legal proceedings have been instituted by the Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, against the well-known and deservedly respected clergymen of our Church named above.

The simple fact in the case is, that the Rev. Dr. Miller invited the Rev. S. G. Potter to preach in his church in Belfast on 12th August, and in aid of the Ballysillan Church Fund.

The Bishop issued an inhibition against Mr. Potter's preaching in Dr. Miller's Church. The latter, conceiving that he had ample and entire control over his own pulpit, to open it to any lawfully-ordained minister of our Church, of sound doctrine, of exemplary life, and of unsullied character, requested Mr. Potter to preach, as he had undertaken, and as Dr. Miller had invited him to do; and Mr. Potter preached, accordingly, in Mr. Miller's Church. In consequence of the disregard of the Bishop to his Lordship's inhibition, he has instituted a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court against each of these clergymen respectively.

The Rev. Dr. Miller, in the assertion of a hitherto acknowledged and undisputed right, and the Rev. S. G. Potter in availing himself of a hitherto lawfully-accorded and unquestioned privilege, have thus been involved in a course of litigation of the most expensive character.

It is enough to say, for the present, that a more urgent and important claim can hardly be imagined than that of the Revds. Dr. Miller and S. G. Potter upon Christian sympathy and support from all members of our Church, lay and clerical. The rights and liberties of our clergy necessarily involve those of the laity; and what may be in some very great measure, or mainly, a question of remuneration as to the spirit of the present times, it cannot be supposed for a moment that two of the ministers of our Church, whose names and reputation are second to none for fidelity and zeal in the maintenance and defence of the truths of the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, will be allowed to suffer for a conscientious, and, as it is firmly believed, a perfectly lawful vindication and exercise of a liberty never, so far, attempted to be resisted or assailed.

As the expenses attending this suit are now accruing, and require to be met during its progress, the Committee earnestly hope that the case will not be misunderstood, or misrepresented, through the prevalent misconception on this point, to entail on the clergymen concerned the necessity of waging a factious opposition to neither desire nor contemplate in any way a factious opposition to the due and legitimate exercise of Episcopal authority; the power which absolute necessity may require to be exercised, in order to maintain the purity and the maintenance of sound doctrine and sacred worship by the lawfulness of the mode in which the accorded proof of the necessity of its adoption.

The following clergymen have kindly consented to receive contributions towards defraying the expenses of the Revds. Dr. Miller and S. G. Potter in this suit:—

The Rev. C. S. Stanford, D.D.	Rev. Thomas Wallace,
Rev. E. Nangle.	Rev. Thomas Scott.
Rev. B. H. Johnson.	Thos. Hall Thompson, Esq,
LIEUT.-COLONEL BOYES,	Hon. Secretary and Treasurer,
21, Clarinda-terrace, Kingstown.	

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT,

BALL'S BRIDGE.

OFFICE—39, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET, DUBLIN.

President—The Right Hon. the Earl of MAYO.

Patrons—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Hon Joseph Napier, the Right Hon the Earl of Roden, the Right Hon Baron Greene, the Hon C F Crampton, the Hon and Very Rev the Dean of St. Patrick's, &c.; the Ven the Archdeacon of Kildare.

Patroness—The Countess of Mayo, the Lady Charlotte Wolfe, the Lady Maria Forrester, the Hon Mrs Pakenham, Mrs Greene.

Trustees—Hon G HADCOCK, E J SMITH, Esq; R TWEEDY, Esq, M.D.

Committee—Mrs Wolseley, Mrs R P Hackett, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Simon Foot, Mrs Ormsby, Hon George Handcock, J H Hamilton, Esq, M F Anthony Lefroy, Esq, MP, Rev Philip Smith, BJ Greene, Esq; Dr M F Anthony Lefroy, Esq, MP, Rev Philip Smith, BJ Greene, Esq; Dr Tweedy, Rev E J L M'Ghee, Dr M'Clintock; Dr. Law, James Hawkins, Tweedy, Rev E J L M'Ghee, Dr M'Clintock; Dr.Law, James Hawkins, Esq; Edward J Smith, Esq; Rev Frizelle, Rev D Stuart, Rev C Seymour, Rev Dr Lee, Rev Dr Gregg, Rev Dr Carroll.

Treasurer—J HANS HAMILTON, Esq, M P; Hon. Secs. ANTHONY LEFROY, Esq, M P; Rev W G CARROLL, Esq, Upper Baggot-street, } Secs.

The Committee, thankfully acknowledging the very liberal support which they have received during the past year, beg earnestly to solicit renewed subscriptions.

The Report for 1859 is now printed, and can be had on application to the Secretary.

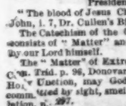
The enlargement of the laundry and dryingroom (which could no longer be deferred) has required a serious outlay; but past experience affords the assurance that this appeal shall not be addressed in vain to Christian sympathy for the means to meet this expenditure and maintain the Institution in full efficacy.

There are Thirty-eight Inmates in the house.

Contributions will be received by any member of the committee, by Messrs. Bail, Bankers, Henry-street; at the Institution, Ball's-bridge; or by the Secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 99, Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post Office Orders should be made payable.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.

THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.



THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships

PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT,

For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.

Steerage Passengers by the Boston Steamships taken Free to New York.

FROM GALWAY—"Leinster," for Boston, November 20th.

.....—"Prince Albert," for New York, December 18.

THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:

To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., £18 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 6s.

To New York—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £16 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.; including Stewards' and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.

Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £3.

Freight from Dublin—Iron, 5s. per ton and 5 per cent.

For Freight or further particulars, apply to

THOMAS FAYLE & CO., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

Education.

WOODVIEW SCHOOL, MERRION AVENUE, BLACKROCK, DUBLIN.

RE-OPENED ON THE 1st OF AUGUST.

H. T. HUMPHREYS receives as Boarders a limited number of young Gentlemen, to whom mental and moral culture he pays every attention.

The course of instruction includes Classics, Science, Modern Languages, and Drawing and mensuration, as may be desired, for Commercial pursuits, or for Collegiate or Competitive Examinations.

Scriptural Education is attended to, and the pupils have access to good library, and for some collections in Natural History.

The Playground is large.

Day Pupils also received.

Unexceptional references given and required.

MISS MOORHOUSE'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,

3, CHELTENHAM-PLACE, EATHMINES.

References—The Countess of Ferrers, the Viscountess Massereene, Lady Rosse, the Very Rev. Lord Edward Chichester, Dean of Raphoe; the Rev. Dr. Lee, Dr. Lefroy, S.F.T.C.D., &c., all of whom from their knowledge of Miss Moorhouse's attainments, are able to give testimony that she is capable of imparting that well-grounded accomplished education, which is so peculiar to her establishment.

Professor of Dancing and Calisthenics, Mr. WILLIAM GARSON.

ACADEMY OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

11, CHARLEMONT-PLACE.

The Organist of St. Bridget's Church—PRINCIPAL.

Prospectuses on application.

PRIVATE MORNING CLASSES FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. J. TYETH BOUNSALL informs her friends that she has removed from No. 9, Rutland-terrace, to a more commodious residence, No. 21, ROYAL-TERRACE, KINGSTOWN, and that the Winter Term will commence on the 1st of September.

"The test of a good education is the degree of mental culture it imparts."

The course of instruction embraces Sacred and Profane History, Ancient, Modern, Political, and Physical Geography, Natural Philosophy, the Use of the Globes, Geometry, and every other branch of a solid English education; French, German, Music, Æsthetic Exercises, &c., &c. General and scientific knowledge are conveyed as opportunities present, and useful standard works are read and conversed on.

Mrs. Bounsall is assisted by a superior resident English Governess, and the following Professors:—

French..... Mons. Dufos.
Pianoforte and Theory of Music.... Mr. Logier.
Kalisthenic Exercises..... Mr. Henry Garbois.

Young Ladies are permitted the use of the classes separately.

References are kindly permitted to the parents of Pupils; to the Rev. DENHAM SMITH, Mosshill-terrace, Kingstown; the Rev. Dr. LEFROY, 16, Upper Mountjoy-street; and the Rev. Dr. CARMICHAEL, 40, Lamb's-buildings, Dublin.

Prospectuses may be obtained on application.

MRS. BOUNSALL has vacancies for two Young Ladies, as Boarders.

21, Royal-terrace, Kingstown.

KINGSTOWN PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principal—Mr. F. HALPIN.

(Assisted by efficient Masters.)

Mr. HALPIN'S highly successful practice, in the usual branches of an English Education, Classics, French, and German Languages.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. R. S. Brooke, Very Rev. the Dean of Cork; Rev. Dr. Graham, LL.D., Dublin; Rev. J. H. Verschoyle, and to parents of the pupils.

Valetta Lodge, York-road.

Legal Notices.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.

COUNTY MONAGHAN.

In the matter of the Estate of Edmond Henry Casey, Owner and Petitioner.

THE Hon. Judge Longfield will, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of NOVEMBER, 1860, at Noon, at the Court, Inisquay, City of Dublin, SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in five Lots, the following Lands and Premises (if same or any one lot is not sold by private contract on or before the 15th day of July next), viz.:—

No.	Denominations.	Quantity in Statute Measure.	Tenants' Yearly Rents.	Rent Charge.	Ordnance Valuation.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Corrakeene	131 2 6½	78 13 4	3 4 6	100 12 0
2	Kilcurrin	133 3 11	92 14 2	3 2 6	122 0 0
3	Tattersagh	118 0 5	82 14 2	3 6 5	96 15 0
4	Killabolev	123 3 33	85 13 8	3 7 5½	107 10 0
5	Brackagh	160 0 17	91 9 6½	3 9 3	111 0 0
		667 2 12½	442 13 0½	18 10 0½	538 4 0

The above Lands are held in fee, subject to £18 0s. 10d. tithe rent charge, of which the Tenants pay £16 1s. 11½d.

Dated this 22nd day of June, 1860.

WILLIAM HENRY HOLMES, Sr. ARCHER, Chief Clerk.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Solicitor.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

A Lead Lode has been discovered on the premises, with indications of so very valuable a character that, coupled with the fact of Lead Mines of great promise being worked in the same neighbourhood, there is every reason to anticipate that this property will prove a most valuable mineral property. It is also highly probable that the Lode will be found to pass through the adjoining lots on this estate.

The above Lands are situate half way between Castleblaney and Ballybay, good market towns. Proposals for purchase of all or any one of said lots will be received up to the 15th day of July next, and not later, by the Solicitor having the carriage of the sale, and will be submitted to the Hon. Judge Longfield for his approval, and if approved of, the purchaser will be declared and notice thereof given.

For rentals and particulars apply to the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay; to the Lodge on the premises; or to

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Solicitor for Owner, having carriage of proceedings, 27, Blackhall-street, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET, the HOUSE AND PREMISES, No. 41, Capel-street, measuring 18 feet in front, and 51 feet in depth. The tenant will be required to expend money in repairs, and a lease will be given.—Apply to MESSRS. STEWARTS and KINCAID, 6, Leinster-street, Dublin.

COUNTY WICKLOW.

DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCE.

TO BE LET, from the 1st November, a commodious Dwellinghouse, adjoining the town of Baltinglass, having pleasure ground, garden, and excellent out-offices. It contains two large sitting-rooms, six bedrooms, servants'-room, storeroom, pantry, kitchen, &c.; is in perfect order, and will be let with or without a few acres of land.—Apply to R. H. ANDERSON, Slaney-lodge, Baltinglass.

COUNTY SLIGO.

TO LET, for such term as may be agreed upon, the HOUSE, OFFICES, and DEMESNE of SCURMORE, containing about 200 acres, statute measure, beautifully situated on the banks of the river Moy, opposite the Bay of Killala, and within a mile of the village of Ballina, and a mile from Enniscrone. The House is a modern one, and contains comfortable accommodation for a large family.

The Farm is in excellent order and well-stocked, and the offices are extensive and suitable.

Immediate posse sion can be given.

For terms, apply to Messrs. STEWARTS and KINCAID, 6, Leinster-street, Dublin, or to the Proprietor, on the Premises, Sligo.

The place can be seen by applying to Mr. LACHLAN SMITH, Land Steward, Scurmore House, Enniscone.

FOR SALE, THE INTEREST IN THE LEASE OF A LARGE HOUSE, in the best part of King-street North (in consequence of the present resident and owner leaving the country). The lease is for over 5 fee-farm grants, subject to the nominal rent of £3 15s; taxes averaging for the last seven years £6. The present income, punctually paid by respectable tenants, is £69 Sterling.—For particulars, apply to MESSRS. SMITH, HOUSE AGENTS, &c., 77, Middle Abbey-street, or to Mr. T. LESLIE, 37, Middle Abbey-street.

Lodgings.

KINGSTOWN—APARTMENTS AND BOARD—An English lady having taken that commodious house, 1, Victoria-terrace, Kingstown, is prepared to receive a limited number of Ladies and Gentlemen, who will secure all the advantages of a comfortable home on moderate terms. The house is in one of the best situations in Kingstown, facing the sea, over which it commands an extensive view, and is within three minutes' walk of the Railway. It is roomy and well furnished, and, both as a summer and winter residence, will be found thoroughly comfortable.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS to suit a respectable family, near the Royal Barracks.—Apply at 10, Parkgate-street.

Auctions.

MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SUPERB ART-UNION AND OTHER ENGRAVINGS, CHINA, GLASS, DELF, &c.

MESSRS. A. JONES, SON, & CO. are instructed to SELL BY AUCTION, at Nos. 7 and 8, Dame-street, This FRIDAY, NOV. 2nd, the genuine and capital modern Furniture of No. 1, Herbert-street, comprising set of economy dinner tables, 16 mahogany chairs in hair cloth, large mahogany open sideboard, mahogany writing table, ceiling chandelier, pillar and hand lamps, mahogany round table, oval ditto, rosewood sofa ditto, 5 suits of morocco window curtains, 6 drawingroom chairs, 2 arm ditto, sofa, couch, easy, and pric Dieu chairs, cabinet, in crimson morocco; large Brussels carpet, rug, numbent easy chair, in leather; circular dumb waiter, couch in French damask, pair of globes, American easy chair, 2 small bookcases, maps, parlour clock, iron safe, richly cut glass, China dinner, and dessert service, &c., &c., large mahogany four post-bedstead, 5 other ditto, mattresses, mahogany chests of drawers, with bookcase; child's cot, painted wardrobe iron chest, and other bedchamber furniture and fancy work tables, mahogany and utensils, large meat safe, 2 ladders, screw linen press, patent knife cleaner, &c., &c.

135, ST. STEPHEN'S-GREEN,
Oct. 26, 1860.

KINGSTOWN,

20, NORTHUMBERLAND-AVENUE.

Sale of Modern Household Furniture, in good preservation, Prime Feather Beds, Hair Mattresses, Plated Ware, Water Barrels, Meat Safe, &c., &c.

MR. TALBOT COALL WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on the Premises,

No. 20, NORTHUMBERLAND-AVENUE,

KINGSTOWN,

On THURSDAY NEXT, the 8th day of NOV., 1860,

All the Modern Household Furniture and other Effects,

Comprising principally—

Two handsome cabinets, with shiffonieres attached, walnut and mahogany chairs, Albert and easy do. in green cloth, rosewood cabinet, with marble top and plate glass enrichments; dinner, loo, and Pembroke tables, mahogany and rosewood coffee tables, pedestal sideboard, handsome chimney glasses in rich gilt frames, Nelson couches in damask, sets of window hangings in French chints, muslin curtains and roller blinds, gilt cornices, rugs and ornamental steel bar and metal fenders, sets of fire irons, Brussels, Kidderminster, and Victoria carpets, velvet pile rugs, cabriole fly chairs, handsome mahogany hall table, on massive turned legs, and marble slab top; hall chairs, Irish oilcloth and foot rugs, umbrella stand, a quantity of plated ware in tea and coffee pots, spoons, forks, and candlesticks; glass, china, and delf; Albert, French, and iron bedsteads, feather beds, bolsters, and pillows; hair mattresses, blankets and quilts, mahogany and painted wardrobes, chests of drawers, wash-hand stands and sets of ware, toilet glasses on mahogany slabs, towel rails, commodes, chairs, fenders, and set of irons, bedroom and stair carpeting, brass rods, kitchen dressers, deal tables, chairs, forms, clock, oak tubs, two water barrels, meat safe, a variety of excellent culinary utensils, &c., &c.

TALBOT COALL, Auctioneer and Valuator,
House and Land Agent,
Undertaker and Coal Merchant,
4, Danbury-Buildings, Kingstown.

Horses.

SEWELL'S STUD SALE.

MR. SEWELL begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that the next important Sale of HUNTERS, &c., will take place at the Repository, Lower Mount-street, Merrion-square, on Friday, November 9th, 1860; full particulars of which will be duly announced.

Insurances.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

Insurances on almost every description of Property effected upon the most moderate terms.

Rent may be insured by special Agreement.

This Office holds itself liable for loss occurring by Fire during the usual fifteen days allowed for renewing the Policy, whether the Premium be paid or not.

The Managers confidently recommend the SUN FIRE OFFICE to the notice of the Public, and appeal to the well-known character which this Society has obtained for liberality and promptness in the discharge of claims made upon it during the 150 years it has been established.

Duty paid to Government by the Sun Fire Office in Great Britain and Ireland in 1859, £311,198.

The Agents in Dublin are—

Messrs. Carleton and Preston, 18, Eustace-street.
Messrs. Woodlock and O'Donnell, 49, Dame-street.
Mr. John Purser, 40, Dame-street.
Mr. H. F. Hamilton, 5, Leinster-street.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION,

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vict., c. xciii.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

(A List of the Proprietary Subscribers is enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.)

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Institution adopts both the Proprietary and Mutual systems of Life Assurance, and the Policy-holders in both branches are fully protected by the "large Subscribed Capital" of the Company.

In the Proprietary Branch, Assurances are granted at the Lowest Rates of Premium consistent with the security of the Policy-holders.

Such economies may be effected in a great variety of ways, to suit the circumstances and convenience of the Assured. Among others, where the Policy is made payable "On the Assured attaining thirty years of age, or at death, if that event should happen previously," is particularly deserving of attention.

In the Mutual Branch of this Institution, the Policy-holders are entitled to the Entire Profits of the Business divided at the end of every fifth year. These profits may be applied either in Reduction of the Yearly Premiums until the ensuing period of division, or in Additions to the Sums Assured.

Prospectuses and Forms, and every requisite information for effecting Assurances, may be obtained on application at the Head-office, as above, or to the undermentioned Agent of the Company.

WM. EMMENS, Manager.

DUBLIN BRANCH,

52, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

MURDOCK GREEN,

Manager and Agent.

Notice is hereby given, that the business of the Schoolmasters' and General Mutual Assurance Society has been transferred to the Church of England Life and Fire Assurance Trust and Annuity Institution, of Lothbury, in the City of London; and that all persons interested in or connected with the said Schoolmasters' Society will be paid and discharged by the Directors of the Church of England Assurance Company.

(By order)

WILLIAM EMMENS, Manager.

Church of England Assurance Offices,
Lothbury, London.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £700,000.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.

FIRE.

Nearly the Largest Company in the World.

LIFE.

LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.

DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS.

To Policies taken in existence for entire years.

Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland,

No. 45, DAME-STREET.

LOCAL MANAGER:

J. R. CURRY, Esq.,

Public Accountant and Auditor.

MEDICAL OFFICERS:

THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq. M.D., Merrion-square.
THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street.

SOLICITOR:

EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Bligh, Rutland-square.

DISTRICT AGENTS:

RATHDAS—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 2, Kenilworth-square.
KINGSTOWN—Mr. Talbot Coall, Esebornagh Buildings.
DARLEY—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Lota.
DUNLIN—Messrs. Cotton and Levey, Bridge-street.
BRAY—Mr. James Hill.

With Agents in all the Principal Towns.

The investment of industrial position and stability will be appointed Where Fire Companies are represented. Applications or to made to

J. R. CURRY, Esq.,
45, Dame-street, Dublin.

Cards.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.

Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Bog Oak Manufactory, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets &c., at remarkably low prices.

WHAT TIME IS IT?—

THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK, only 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.!!!

A Written Engagement for Two Years.

J. DE SOLLA and SON,

The real and only genuine Manufacturers,

14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.

Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.

Patronised by H.M. the Queen.

All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired!

STATIONERY FOR THE MILLION.

JOHN C. DEVOY,

Manufacturing Stationer and Printer,

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BEGS respectfully to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices:—

	s.	d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2	0
100 Envelopes to match	2	0
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	3	6
500 Envelopes to match	3	6
20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	4	6
500 Envelopes to match	4	6
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	5	6
500 Envelopes to match	5	6
20 quires Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	6	6
500 Envelopes to match	6	6

A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 3s. Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d. post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.

All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited)

FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT.

BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO.,

29 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN

AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

IMPROVED TURKISH AND COLD ROMAN BATHS.

As revived by Dr. BARTER, in the year 1856, and erected under his superintendance at Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Limerick, Bray, Kilarney, Blarney, &c.

Go and take "THE BATH" at Lincoln-place, Dublin.

Admittance Daily (Sundays excepted,) from 6 o'clock, a.m., to 6 o'clock, p.m.

A Café Restaurant attached to the Establishment.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRON MONGERY.

MAURICE BROOKS,

SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

Medical.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,

Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,

115, GRAFTON-STREET,

Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of

BUNNELL'S PATENT APPARATUS

for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Coagulation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.

Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	£0	5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0	5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	5	5 0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,

115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.

DR. DE JONGH'S

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL,

Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

OPINION OF

EDWIN LANKESTER, Esq., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S. (Late Lecturer on the Practice of Physic at St. George's Medical School, Superintendant of the Food Collection at South Kensington Museum, &c., &c).

"I consider that the purity and genuineness of this Oil are secured in its preparation by the personal attention of so good a Chemist and intelligent a Physician as Dr. de Jongh, who has also written the best medical treatise on the Oil with which I am acquainted. the Cod Liver Oil sold under his guarantee to be perfectly pure, to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."

Sold only in Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. DE JONGH'S stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.

SOLE CONSIGNEES

ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W

AGENTS IN DUBLIN:

GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), 107, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 5 and 6, Lower Sackville-street; and Dr. BUTLER, 64, Lr. Sackville-street.

Dress.

FRENCH BLACK GLACE SILKS.

HIBERNIAN HOUSE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, & CO. direct special attention to a lot of Prime Black Glace Silks, which they are selling greatly under the regular price.

M'B., C., & CO. have also just received a magnificent collection of New Silks, in Fancies, Brocades, &c., &c.

PLAIN SILKS—VELVETS IN ALL THE LEADING SHADES.

COMMERCIAL HALL,

21, 22, AND 23, GRAFTON-STREET, AND 42 AND 43, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN.

FASHIONABLE AND ELEGANT NEW GOODS, IN ALL THE DEPARTMENTS.

Silk Department,	Ribbon Department,
Fancy Dress Department,	Flower and Feather Department,
Merino and Stuff Department,	Lace and Sewed Muslin Department,
Shawl Department,	Bonnet and Millinery Department,
Mantle Department,	Hosiery and Glove Department,
Fur Department,	Trimming and Haberdashery Department,
Ladies' Underclothing Department,	Cabinet and Stationery Department,
Children's Dress Department,	Boot and Shoe Department,
Calico and Muslin Department,	Shirt and Handkerchief Department,
Linen and Damask Department,	Gentlemen's Ready Made Department,
Flannel and Blanket Department,	Woollen Department.

N.B.—It is respectfully suggested that the entrance in Wicklow-street, being in a quiet thoroughfare, is the most convenient and retired for those who wish to avoid the crowd.

SWITZER, FERGUSON, & CO.

GRAND DISPLAY OF NEW GOODS IN ALL THE DEPARTMENTS

HIBERNIAN HOUSE,

ASTON'S-QUAY,

Millinery and Flowers direct from Paris This Day.

M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, & CO. are showing New Goods in all their Departments.

Silks, Fancy Dresses, Broaded Drugets,
Aberdeen Linseys, Mantles,
Lyons Long Shawls, Thibaud Straw Bonnets;
Also, Blankets and Flannels, Linsey Petticoats, &c.
Five Hundred Double Damask Table Cloths, slightly soiled.

NEW AUTUMN SILKS,

DRESSES, MANTLES, AND SHAWLS.

SAMUEL OLDHAM AND SONS,

19, WESTMORELAND-STREET,

Beg to announce their return from the British and French Markets, and the arrival of their complete Stock of

AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS,

Which will be found unusually attractive and well selected.

The New French Treaty, which is now in full operation, enables them to exhibit a large variety of New Textures, which were practically excluded under the old regulations. The accession of novelty

MRS. MANNING has the honour to announce her return from PARIS AND LONDON, and the arrival of her New Goods, DUBLIN 102, AND 103, GRAFTON-STREET. October 19th, 1860.

J. MANNING SILK MERCER, AND IMPORTER OF FOREIGN GOODS, has the honour to announce his return from PARIS AND LYONS, With a magnificent assortment of Novelties suited for the present season.

He also begs respectfully to add that, in order to afford further facilities for his increasing trade, he has made large additions lately to his extensive Warehouse, the new portion of which is exclusively set apart for Silks, Shawls, Fancy Dresses, Gloves and Ribbons.

LADIES' RIDING HABITS. I wish particularly to call attention to some cloths I have had specially manufactured for Riding Habits. The object I have had in view is to attain great firmness of texture without undue weight of material. The reputation my house has attained for its style of Cutting renders it unnecessary to dwell on this head.

RICHARD ALLEN, 28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS. Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and recherché DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.

WILLIAM ACHESON & CO., No. 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

In the matter of George M'Nally, a Bankrupt. ATTRACTIVE SALE OF JEWELLERY, PLATE, and PLATED WARE, 13, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

The entire Stock of the Establishment will be Sold without reserve, consisting of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; Fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery; Silver and Electro-plate, all of the newest fashion, and purchased within the last eight months, from the most eminent manufacturers. 13, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

PRIVATE DAY AND EVENING CLASSES, 32, NORTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, Conducted by D. SULLIVAN, A.B., T.C.D. Assisted by two Sizars of T.C.D, and a first-class English Master. The course of instruction comprises English, French, Greek, Latin, and Mathematics.

Day attendance, from 10 to 2 o'clock.
Evening do. from 7 to 9 o'clock.
Engagements may be made by the month or quarter.
Vacancies for a few young Gentlemen as Boarders.
Numerous references can be given to the parents of present and former Pupils.
These Classes will be found to present the highest advantages that can be desired, and to obviate the objections frequently made to large Public Schools.
Terms known by application to Mr. Sullivan.

DUNDALK, ENNISKILLEN, AND LONDONDERRY RAILWAYS.
OPENING OF THE LINE TO COOTEHILL.
On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER, 1st, 1860, Trains will run as under:—

DOWN TRAINS.

Miles.			Week Days. 1st, 2nd, & 3rd Class.	1st, 2nd, & 3rd Class.	1st, 2nd, & 3rd Class.	1st, 2nd, & 3rd Class.	1st, 2nd, & 3rd Class.
			1	2	3	4	
	Dublin,	Departs	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	
84½	Dundalk,	"	5 0	10 55	3 25	7 20	
77	Ballyhay,	"	5 15	11 10	4 25	8 45	
68½	Rockcorry,	"	6 33	12 23	5 40	9 3	
59	Cootehill,	Arrives,	6 45	12 35	5 55	9 15	
16½	Enniskillen,	"	10 10	1 40	6 10	10 55	
76½	Londonderry,	"		4 40	9 30		

UP TRAINS.

Miles.			Week Days. 1st, 2nd, & 3rd Class.	1st, 2nd, & 3rd Class.	1st, 2nd, & 3rd Class.	1st, 2nd, & 3rd Class.	1st, 2nd, & 3rd Class.
			1	2	3	4	
	Londonderry,	Departs,	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	
60	Enniskillen,	"	5 0		11 40	3 55	
34½	Cootehill,	"	6 30	11 0	12 45	5 5	
17	Rockcorry,	"	6 45	11 12	1 0	5 12	
9½	Ballyhay	Arrives,	7 5	11 30	1 16	5 35	
	Dundalk	"	9 55		3 30	8 45	
16½	Dublin	"	11 0		5 20	10 10	

N.B.—On Cootehill Fair Days, a Special Train will leave Ballyhay at 1-30 p.m. for Cootehill, and return at 2-40 p.m. to Ballyhay. Fares between Ballyhay and Cootehill—1st Class, 1s 6d; 2nd Class, 1s 2d; 3rd Class, 9d. Return, 1st Class, 2s 3d; 2nd Class, 1s 9d; 3rd Class, 1s.
A Car leaves Cavan daily (Sunday excepted) at 10-15 a.m., arriving in Cootehill at 12-30 p.m., and returns to Cavan at 3 p.m.
THOMAS EDWARDS, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
82, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH
(Corner of Holles-street.)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Member of the Richmond Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Carmichael School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9.
Fees—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by a Qualified Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s residence, 10s. Medical consultation by letter, 10s. Medicine (Compounded by Dr. P.) forwarded to any part of the country, or the Patient's Residence: Carriage included.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]
Dublin, Thursday Evening.
Owing to the usual suspension of business in the London Stock Exchange on this day, no telegraphic communications were received from that establishment. A merely fractional falling off was submitted to in our local market, and no feature of any interest could be noticed. More briskness characterised the Share market to-day than recently, and though few important changes can be reported, the general tone indicated considerable steadiness.
Banks were again passed over without any dealings being effected. Bank of Ireland Stock would nominally be 3 per cent. Consols, but could be detected in the moderate rates of the other Banking Securities.
Operations in Steam Shares embraced Transatlantic and Dundalk (limited); the former with considerable spirit, the latter receded to par, both manifesting a steady appearance towards the close. An enhanced price was tendered for City of Dublin (£100).
In Mines—Carysforts still continued to droop, a further depreciation of 1s per share being experienced to-day; nominal rates at the close were 13s to 14s. The gradual rise which has been going on in Connorrees during the past week appears to have suddenly increased into a rapid bound; an unprecedented amount of animation was observable to-day, and the transactions were very extensive. As may be seen from the Official List, an advance of 9s per share on the closing price of yesterday was finally established, the market being steadily supported. Wicklow Coppers are still much depressed, the market leaving off with sellers at the quotation, which is a further fall of 10s per share. General Mines were as before—£4½ to £4¾.
The sole transaction recorded in Miscellaneous was a sale of Patriotic Insurance at a fractional improvement. Alliance Gas and Grand Canal Stock were both on sale, the previous price being mentioned in the last instance.
In Railways, last price was procured for Great Southern Stock, at which, however, there remained sellers. Symptoms of recovery were manifested in Midland Great Western Shares of both denominations, the Originals being fully one quarter higher, and still in demand at the price; the improvement in the Halves was merely fractional. Dublin and Belfasts were again offering at a reduced price; and Dublin and Drogheda could be had at yesterday's value (£74¾); Cork and Bandons were, nominally, £14 8s 9d to £15½; Cork and Youghals, £3½ to £4½; and Dublin and Wexfords at £4 to £5. Irish South Easterns were offered for sale at their previous value (£5½); and for Newry and Roseavors an advance of 2s 6d was demanded.
No quotation is marked in Preference Securities today, and the nominal values are all unchanged.
The Official Traffic Table, published to-day, presents together a very favourable appearance; the few instances of decrease which are marked being easily accounted for by the long continuance of wet weather, which has prevailed throughout the greater part of the last summer, and which, of course, interiered most with the traffic of the smaller lines, as may be noticed in the cases of the Dublin and Kingstown, and Waterford and Tramore lines. Last week's return completes the half-yearly period of the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway, and the result indicates a progressive development of traffic; as compared with the like period last year, an increase of upwards of £3,000 is marked. Increases to an important extent are likewise recorded in the Dundalk and Enniskillen, Great Southern, Midland, and Ulster Railways.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Nov. 1.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.			
per Cent. Consols			91¾ ¼
per 3 per Cent. Stock			91¼ ¼
into account, 8th November			91¼
STAMP.			
Bands (Limited)			4
Dundalk (Limited)			10
RIFED.			
Wexford (Limited)			13s 6d
Tramore (Limited)			6s 6d
Wicklow Copper (Limited)			6s 3d
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Patriotic Insurance			6 6½
RAILWAYS.			
Great Southern and Western			113
Midland Great Western			52
Do. Half Shares			25½ ¼

On Saturday the business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.
The next account day for shares will be the 15th November—bonus to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
per cent. Consols	91¾	91¾ 92		91¾ ¼		91¾ ¼
ills for Account					91¾	91¾ ¼
per cent. Reduced						
3 per cent. Stock	91¾ ¼	91¾ ¼	91¾	91¾ ¼	91¾	91¾ ¼
Ditto for Account	91¾ ¼		91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Bank Stock						

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.
(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)
Wednesday Evening.
The Funds have been without the slightest variation today. There has been a further gold withdrawal from the Bank, and the supplies from Australia during next few weeks are expected to prove inadequate for the demand, but the impression is still general that the Bank will not deem necessary to increase the rate Discount to-morrow. There has been a good demand for Discount to-day at the Bank, the applications were on a full average scale. In the Stock Exchange the rate is only two per cent. The withdrawal of gold from the Bank to-day was £40,000. The railway market has been rather dull, and most of the stocks used at a slight decline. Great Northern and South Eastern especially heavy; business very limited. Grand Trunk Stock has fallen to 20¾ to 20½, while the ordinary bonds were firmer at 75 to 77 and 44 to 47. During the past month the range of Consols has only been ¼ per cent. The result of the month's operations has been precisely similar to that of the preceding month—viz., to exhibit a decline of one-eighth per cent. or of three-eighths including decrued dividend. In the Share market, prices on an average show no material alteration, the fall in some descriptions being as nearly as possible compensated for by a rise in others. At Paris during the month an improvement has occurred of nearly five-eighths per cent. in French Rentes.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.
Wednesday Evening.
The Funds remain very dull. The effect of the ease on the Paris Bourse appears to be neutralised by the daily withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England. Consols closed nearly one-eighth per cent. lower than yesterday. British Railway Stocks showed a drooping tendency. There was little change in the Discount market. The best Bills were taken readily at a reduction from the Bank rate. Business at the Bank only moderate in amount.

ENGLISH FUNDS.
CITY, THURSDAY EVENING.—The Stock Exchange has been closed to-day. A *pro forma* meeting of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Company was held to-day, and adjourned to the 22nd inst.

FRENCH FUNDS.
PARIS, THURSDAY.—Paris Bourse closed to-day, it being All Saints' Day.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, Nov. 1.—Sugar market very firm, with an upward tendency. Coffee quiet; only one shilling lower for the week. Tea quiet, pending news from China hourly expected. Rice quiet but firm. Saltpetre little doing to-day. Hemp—500 bales Manilla good fair roping sold at £39 each; market advancing. Tallow steady to-day; at 58s all year, 59s 3d January and March.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, Nov. 1.—The supplies of fat stock are limited, and the trade generally is firm. Calves have advanced 2d to 4d per 8lbs. Beasts and sheep quite as dear as on Monday. Pigs dull. Beef, 2d to 4d per 8lbs. Mutton, 3s to 5s 2d. Veal, 4s to 5s. Pork, 4s to 6s per 8lbs. Beasts—852; sheep, 3,800; calves, 180. Foreign—Beasts, 440; cows, 140; sheep, 990; calves, 120; pigs, 300.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Sales, 22,000, including 12,000 on speculation and export; market hardening.

BIRMINGHAM CORN MARKET.—There is an increased supply of wheat from the farmers. Trade dull, but lower prices were not accepted on any description. Barley, beans, and oats, unaltered. Peas, 1s to 2s per quarter dearer.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET, Nov. 1.—Another very large supply of cattle. Trade extremely dull, and prices again lower. A large number left unsold. The supply of sheep smaller, demand good, and prices rather higher. Top Scotch oxen, 63s; do Irish, 60s; middling and inferior, 53s; cows and inferior, 44s to 46s per cwt; mutton, 6d to 7d per lb.

CORK CORN MARKET, Nov. 1.—White wheat 28s to 34s 6d; red wheat, 27s to 32s; oats 12 to 15s 6d; barley 14s to 17s 6d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, Nov 1.—Firsts, 111s; second 109s; thirds, 100s; fourths, 93s; fifths, 85s; sixths, 68s, 11,850 in market.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.
The supply of beasts again very large. There was but a moderate demand, particularly for second rate cattle, at about 10s per head reduction since this day week. The supply of sheep about as large as last market, with a slow demand, and prices in favour of buyers. The primest and bullock beef, 56s to 57s 6d per cwt. sinking offal; second rate and coarse beasts, 50s to 53s per cwt. sinking offal. The best wedder mutton, 7½d in the sink; inferior and ewes, 6d per lb. in the sink. Veal, 8d per lb in the sink.
CAVANAGH AND DILL, Salesmasters, Smithfield.

DUBLIN BUTTER CRANE, Nov. 1.—Firkin butter, first quality, 112s; second, 106s; third, 100s. Cool butter, 104d to 136d per lb.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—WEDNESDAY.
Arrivals of all articles are moderate. The weather since Monday last has been very fine, the wind S. E. and S. E. At this morning's market the attendance has been very thin, in the sales made of both English and foreign wheat Monday's prices have been realised. Spring corn steady at Monday's prices.

	ARRIVALS THIS WEEK. Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Peas.	Flour.
English	710	420	—	—	—	530 sks.
Scotch	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	—	—	500	—	—	—
Foreign	11,840	3,410	3,890	—	—	3,910 brls. 1,100 sks.

KINGFORD AND LAY.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE—TUESDAY.
At to-day's corn market there was a numerous attendance of country millers, and a good demand was experienced for wheat at fully the prices of Friday, or about 1d per cental lower than on Tuesday. Flour was difficult to quit, and we quote a reduction of fully 6d per barrel; sack flour was not materially lower; oats were in fair request, and 1d per 45lb dearer; but oatmeal was difficult to move to any extent. Barley very scarce, and 1d to 2d dearer; and beans 1s per qr. more money. Indian corn was in fair request at 39s for prime yellow and mixed; while white brought 40s. Good wheat is worth 46s to 47s per 480lbs.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, OCT 30.—There has been an excited demand for [illegible], Oct 30.—There has been exceed 23,000 bales. Cotton again to-day, and the sales Prices 4d to [illegible]—18,000 on speculation and for export. [illegible]ave-sixteenths per lb higher than Friday last.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.
Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G.P.O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

Constantinople	6 am Nov 2
America (Quebec) [D]	7 am Nov 2
India (Bombay), via Marseilles	6 am Nov 3
India (Calcutta), China, &c., [S]	6 am Nov 3
America (Boston) and Bermuda [Q]	7 am Nov 4
Cape of Good Hope [D]	6 am Nov 5
America (New York) and Newfoundland [G]	7 am Nov 6
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 pm Nov 6
America (New York) [S]	6 pm Nov 6
Constantinople	6 am Nov 8
Brazil, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres [S]	6 pm Nov 8
America (Quebec) [D]	7 am Nov 9
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles	6 am Nov 10
America (New York) [Q]	7 am Nov 10
India (Bombay) [S]	6 pm Nov 11
America (New York) [S]	6 pm Nov 13
Constantinople	6 am Nov 15
America (Quebec) [D]	7 am Nov 16
Constantinople	6 am Nov 15
West Indies and Panama [S]	6 pm Nov 20
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 pm Nov 20
America (Boston) and Newfoundland [Q]	7 am Nov 20
India (Bombay), via Marseilles	6 am Nov 20
India (Calcutta), China, Australia, Mauritius, &c. [S]	6 pm Nov 20
America (New York) and Newfoundland [G]	7 am Nov 20
America (New York) [S]	6 am Nov 20
America (Quebec) [D]	7 am Nov 20
West Coast of Africa [Li]	
Brazil, &c., by French Packet	6 am Nov 22
America (New York) and Bahamas [Q]	7 am Nov 23
India, (Calcutta), China, Australia, Mauritius, &c., via Marseilles	6 am Nov 26
India (Bombay) [S]	
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 pm Nov 26
America (New York) [S]	6 pm Nov 27
Constantinople	6 am Nov 29
America (Quebec) [D]	7 am Nov 30
Constantinople	6 am Nov 30

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p m, and 6 p m, daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p m daily.
English postage stamps may be used at Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.
Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O., are in time up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails via Derry and Queenstown.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—FRIDAY, NOV. 2.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
THEATRE ROYAL—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"Mother and Child are Doing Well," "White Horse of the Peppers," and "His Last Legs."
PROFESSOR STONE'S ELECTRO-BIOLOGY, ROTUNDO—Eight o'clock.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; classified arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, " " Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN " Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Saturday morning at 2 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at half-past Three o'clock p.m.
The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday October 20, amounted to 64,740, making a daily average of 10,790 copies.

As will be seen by our guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now exceeds
TEN THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED COPIES PER DAY,
being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with four exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.
The following are the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—

(WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN.)	
First three lines	1s 0d
Every additional line	0s 3d
(WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN.)	
First three lines	1s 0d
Every additional line	0s 3d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.
The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges, which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.
While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.
Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.
Accounts in every case furnished, and payable monthly, and are only opened on those conditions.
IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES AND TOBACCONISTS FANCY GOODS of every description—Wholesale, Retail and for exportation, at EDWARD KEEVIL'S WHOLESALE PIPE WAREHOUSE, 27, MERCHANTS-QUAY, DUBLIN.

WE wish to call attention to our superior Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, suitable for Winter Wear. Being Practical Tailors, purchasers may rest assured that every Garment is as well made as if specially ordered.
The advantages this Department presents are—That we visit the different Woollen Markets each Season, and buy the very best goods at the lowest price for cash.
That we visit London and Paris twice a year to ascertain the Newest Styles that will be worn each Season, for the purpose of introducing every improvement in our Ready Made Clothing.
That one of the Firm personally superintends the Cutting and Getting-up of every Garment.
These advantages, we are sure, combined with our extensive Stock, will be appreciated by the general Public.
The following are a few of the leading garments to our Warerooms:—
The Genoa, Thirty Shilling, and Two Guinea Sackville Cape, the Three Guinea Morning Suit, the Fifty Shilling Frock and Dress Coat, and the celebrated Guinea Trousers.
BROWN AND PAYNE, PRACTICAL TAILORS, 12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, 70, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

ANTIENT CONCERTS.
MADAME CLARA NOVELLO'S FAREWELL VISIT TO IRELAND.
The Society's First Grand Concert for the evening season will take place on THURSDAY Evening, the 8th November, on which occasion Madame NOVELLO will appear in an ORATORIO for the last time.
MUSIC.
Part First—Selections from the "MESSIAH."
Part Second—Selections from the "CREATION."
TICKET—will be issued to Members and Associates This Day, from Half-past Four to Five o'clock in the Afternoon.
Committee Rooms, Great Brunswick-street,
Friday, 2nd November, 1860.

HUNTING BREECHES.—We respectfully invite NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN to inspect our present stock of new materials for Hunting Breeches; which will be found more varied and extensive than any past season.
Also, some very beautiful new styles of Hunting Vests.
GEO. MACDONA AND CO., 23, Molesworth-street.

M'MAHON AND CO. beg to inform the Public and the Customers of their former celebrated Hosiery Establishment in Westmoreland-street, that they can now be supplied with the same class of prime Goods, at their New Concern, No 4, DOLIER-STREET, near Carlisle-bridge, and that owing to the smallness of their expenses, they are enabled to sell Shirts, Drawers, Vests, Hose, Stockings, and every article in their line, at least 20 per cent. lower than the prices charged in more expensive thoroughfares. Determined to uphold the prestige of their fame and character, kind Patrons shall not be disappointed in being made comfortable "at a moderate charge," by calling on M'MAHON AND CO., 4, DOLIER-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

THE interference of the French Admiral against the Sardinians was more active than was at first supposed. The Garigliano is a wide and deep stream, spanned by one stupendous bridge, erected thirty years since. By a telegram from Rome, if we could put faith in any news coming from that quarter, it would appear that the Sardinians under Cialdini were repelled in their first attempt to cross the river. In order to attack the Royalists in the rear, a brigade of Sardinians was placed on shipboard, with orders to land inside the mouth of the Garigliano. The French Admiral hereupon interfered, and compelled the Sardinian troops to retire.

It is evident that this is a serious move on the part of France against Sardinia, and in favour of the King of Naples. The London journals dwell upon the effects which will certainly arise from it, both upon the reactionary party in Naples, and upon those who followed Victor Emmanuel, in the thorough conviction that he was favoured by France. They do not explain the motive for this bold act of interference. To us it would appear that Louis Napoleon is alarmed by the threats of the Northern Powers, for from the official dispatch of Count Rechberg it is evident that most important arrangements were completed at Warsaw, and that at the last hour, finding his pacific assurances are no longer trusted, the Emperor of the French hopes to avert the hostility of the Powers by opposing Sardinia. It might also be reasonably inferred, from past transactions, that Louis Napoleon is urgent for an additional slice of Italian territory, and finding Sardinia, chiefly through the influence of Garibaldi, unwilling to yield, he has taken this step to compel her to offer a bribe for his acquiescence. Fortunately, Victor Emmanuel has succeeded in crossing the river, and is now encamped upon the plains of Garigliano, only five miles from Gaeta. The act of France will only have the effect of delaying the surrender of Gaeta for a few days, and increasing the loss both of the King's and the Sardinian forces by protracting the contest.

But the only ground on which France could reasonably interfere thus violently with any show of right, is that the Upper Mediterranean is her sea, and hers only. She considers it plainly as a *mare clausum*, and as she would not permit the passage of an army by land through her territories, so she will not tolerate any act of war upon her seas. For the last twenty years France has gradually assumed the command of the Upper Mediterranean, and in order to render her claim more feasible, she insisted upon the surrender of the strip of coast belonging to Nice. It is by no means pleasant to learn that an English Admiral was present when France thus practically asserted her claim, and made no remonstrance. Yet we possess Malta, and we ought to have a powerful fleet there. If Lord Palmerston has conceded to France the right of acting as she pleases in the Tuscan Sea, as far down as Gaeta, it will not be long before we shall have to ask the permission of France to pass to Malta or Suez through the Lower Mediterranean.

THE anxiously-expected intelligence from China has at last arrived. The British and French forces have stormed the Taku forts, and, when the mail left, were in full possession of Tien-tsin. Twelve days were passed after the army left Peh-tang to its arrival at Tien-tsin. There are three forts on the left bank of the Peiho, which were stormed from the rear. The contest appears to have been a very sharp one, and attended with some loss on our side. Once these forts were captured, it was very easy to break down the chain and lattice work which the Chinese had thrown across the river, and to attack the forts on the right bank, both in front and rear.

Tien-tsin is the great mart from which Pekin is supplied. It is situated at the point where the Peiho, the When-ho, and the Imperial Canal unite, and commands the water communication of the capital with the sea and the Yang-tse. The mere occupation of this place is sufficient to starve the capital. The telegram announces that the Ambassadors accompanied by a squadron of cavalry, were on the point of setting out for Pekin, where the Emperor offered a friendly reception. Perhaps the Emperor, yielding to the demands of the party of Sin-ka-lin-sin, had determined to stake all resistance upon the issue of the attack upon the Taku forts. Now that they, and the emporium of his capital, are in possession of the allies, he may have deposed the War Ministry, and taken back those who counselled him to yield. As it is not a momentary reception at Pekin which is now demanded, but a permanent resident Embassy, Lord Elgin will hardly proceed thither with merely a troop of cavalry—especially as our noble Sikh regiments were left at Tah-lien in compliance with the request of the French, who had no cavalry. From Tein-tsin, the road to Pekin, along the bank of the river, is well adapted for the movement of troops. If Lord Elgin moves forward with his cavalry, we think he will be but the advanced guard of some five or six thousand men.

THE Mayoralty of Dublin is at last settled. Alderman Atkinson has been re-elected, and that without taking any pledge, or being "morally bound" by the immoral pledge of others. To be again selected to fill the office of Lord Mayor of Dublin is an honour any man should be proud of. The Mayoralty of Alderman Atkinson is remembered for his dignified impartiality, his refined courtesy, his generous hospitality, and his liberal charity. It is most satisfactory that the question has been settled by the selection of a gentleman every way so worthy.

But, if we congratulate the city on the selection made, we heartily congratulate many of the "Liberal" members on their manly stand in defence of their independence. Threats, Billingsgate, and slang, have, unfortunately, too great an influence with the unwashed of Cole's-lane and the undraped of Green-street. When Alderman Reynolds used language fitted for the purlieus, to Town Councillors in the City Hall, he mistook not only his vocation, but the place. If he possesses any feeling, he must be wounded by the amount of defection. Were there hope of reform, we could rejoice even in those weary discussions, and look forward for a change. Alderman Reynolds has experienced that there are men who, however inclined to act with him, could not do so consistently with decency. Alderman Roe, on reflection, changed his opinion respecting Alderman Reynolds' resolution. Mr. Redmond threw overboard the favourite fallacy of Alderman Reynolds, and pronounced the question in dispute to have been decided in the Revision Court. Mr. Kelch declared he would act independently. Mr. Plunkett would not be dragged by Alderman Reynolds into any particular course. Alderman Curran declared that "if it were a degradation for "a man, when he found perseverance would be "wrong, to do what was right, he at once avowed "that he was degraded." The defeat of Alderman Reynolds, by an overwhelming majority, on the very question which gave him three votes for one before, must convince him, if he is to be convinced, that overbearing arrogance will alienate even those who are well inclined to support him.

It is a significant fact that Mr. Acheson was proposed by Mr. M'Birney, and seconded by Alderman Reynolds, as the Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. The Conservatives voted against him to a man. They, too, have learned a lesson, and it is this. Never to sacrifice consistency, or forfeit a right to conciliate unscrupulous opponents. They had a right to select whom they would of their own party, just as they allow their antagonists to select their candidate without remark. Having chosen their man, they should have manfully supported him, nor should they have weakened their position by proposing another, whose chief supporters have proved to be the most ultra of the opposite party.

THE Commissioners of Police have settled a long-vexed and troublesome question respecting car hire. They have, on consultation with the representatives of the carmen, fixed the fare for the first hour's drive, either in the borough or county, or in the county alone, at two shillings, and at ninepence for every half hour after. These terms will allow the carmen to feed their horses better, and to provide better conveyances. They have passed through a most severe winter and a singularly wet summer, during which fodder was dear, and little to be earned. Another winter is coming upon them, and no one, anxious for an hour's drive in the country, will grudge them the amount of the fare now settled.

But the carmen of several of the suburban districts suffer under what appears to be an unfair regulation. Omnibuses pass through the most crowded thoroughfares, and stop to take up or let down passengers without hindrance. A Rathmines carman would be fined 10s., or perhaps, be "suspended" for a fortnight, if he stopped to take up a single passenger.

The Rathgar and Rathmines carmen, as well as those of other suburban districts, have not even a "stand" allowed them, where they may take up passengers at appointed hours. If a carman procure "a load" at Rathgar, on leaving his passengers in Dublin he must put up the side of his car, and drive back to Rathgar empty, and then endeavour to procure another load for Dublin, to return again empty, performing the double journey for one fare. This seems to be manifestly unfair. Many persons prefer the drive in an open car, so rapidly performed, to the close atmosphere and tedious journey of the 'bus. The carmen ought to have the same privilege of taking up passengers at appointed hours, or at least a stand should be set apart for them, where passengers wishing to proceed to the suburban districts could assemble. We are sure the carmen have only to represent their case fairly to the Commissioners to meet with equitable consideration.

The *Times* on Papal Military Decorations:—

Lamoriciere is to have a medal. A Papal decree has ordered it. The Holy See cannot brook the thought that victories like his should ever sink into oblivion. It is an old custom, dear to the Papacy, that great men and great events should be thus celebrated. It is a custom also, which has been much copied in other countries. The Protestant boys of London and Shrewsbury a medal when he was liberated by the "Ignoramus" jury, and Dryden sang the virtues of the hero in strains more frank than complimentary. Why should not the Catholic boys of Rome strike a medal for the liberated General, and why should not Mr. Harnett, of the *Tipperary Examiner*, be the Dryden of this great occasion? By all means let Lamoriciere have his medal, and let it be preserved in cabinets as carefully as a brass Otho or a gold Consular. We feel curious, however, to know how the Benvenuto Cellini of this day will treat his subject. It would be difficult even for the great Florentine to design a medal with nothing but "reverses," and really Lamoriciere has nothing else to offer either the artist or the engraver. He might, perhaps, take a hint from the Greek Imperial coins, where the many-breasted Diana of Ephesus is represented supported by two deer; and, substituting the Pope for the goddess of the silver shrines, the design might be suggestive of the most signal excellence of the Papal army. Like Achilles, they were swift of foot, but, unlike Achilles, they were not swift in pursuit. But what is the medal to commemorate? Is it the resolute energy with which Lamoriciere flogged and shot the Irish Brigade into such a patient state of discipline that they surrender at discretion—thus making a unique display of that quality; or is it for his summary and sagacious counsels to the Governor of Ancona. If the former, the reverse of the medal might represent an Irishman at the triangles; if the latter, then the shooting of those ten citizens of Ancona who refused to be chosen by hazard out of the first five-and-twenty passengers. Unfortunately, the French General had nothing to do with the great triumph of the Papal arms at Perugia; but the *Tipperary Examiner* can supply stories of his doings towards the Irish Brigade, which, if there be any truth in Mr. Harnett, will rival all that the Swiss General did in Italy. But, whatever may be ultimately fixed upon as the design of this Medal of Honour, the gallows, and the cat-o'-nine-tails, and the firing party, and bandaged victim must figure in it, or the only deeds of note will remain uncommemorated.

Lamoriciere is also to be made a Roman noble. That does not now mean very much, when the nobles of Rome are but the lackeys of the priests, and when even the Colonna and the Colonna can no longer live. But it is a demonstration. It cannot mean only honour to Lamoriciere and his Papal levies, for the Pope has emptied his exchequer upon the latter, and finds the former an intrusive bore. It is intended to mean something more than this. The fact is it is a safe insult to the French General, who is now protecting the Pope in a somewhat more effective manner than Lamoriciere could have done. It is an expression of ill-humour towards the Emperor of the French, upon whom Lamoriciere has just charged the responsibility of all the evils that beset his army. The *Tipperary Examiner*, which is specially well informed upon this subject, and which is the guardian of the honour of the Papal Brigade, insists that the General who is now so honoured at Rome "deliberately exposed the lives of the Irish, whom he separated and placed in several small detachments without support." This very weighty authority asserts, and does so with indubitable truth, that "there never was so disgraceful or so brief a campaign as that in which General Lamoriciere lost the Pope's army." General Lamoriciere, on the contrary, declares that he had nothing to do with the Pope's army; that he had left the work of fighting the Sardinians to be done by the Emperor of the French, who had promised to do it, and that all that had happened was occasioned by the treachery of the "Eldest Son of the Church." The gift, therefore, of Roman nobility can at this critical moment only be a courteous expression of the belief of the Holy Father that what Lamoriciere says is true, and that he has been betrayed and abandoned by his affectionate son in France. Perhaps, under these circumstances, a greater than usual licence might be allowed to the artist who is to design the medal, and to the scribe who is to draw up the patent of nobility. Instead of celebrating with graver or with pen the unheroic acts which Lamoriciere and his ragamuffins did commit, it may, perhaps, be allowed to commemorate and to record the acts of prodigious heroism which they would have committed had Napoleon III. acted up to their expectations, and had he cleared the Papal States of every armed enemy. If there had been no Sardinians, how masterly would have been Lamoriciere's combinations, and what blood would have flowed upon the swords of his fearless followers! The Chinese Government some time ago issued an edict, which appeared in all the newspapers, whereby they lamented that many battles had lately been lost by the Imperial troops, and they went on to say that, after much cogitation, some very important Council therein named had come to the conclusion that these embarrassing defeats proceeded from nothing more than a habit which the troops had acquired of running away upon the appearance of an enemy. General Lamoricier's explanation is nearly as profound as that in the Chinese State Paper. His loss of the Papal army is attributable entirely to the fact that the French would not go on before and destroy all its enemies. It is this view of the case, and his expression of this view of the case, which have made him at Rome a man whom the Pope delighteth to honour. Pio Nono himself, as an old soldier, cannot but feel the ridicule of ostentatiously conferring honours upon a General who

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EWS.

...RAPH.

...MES OFFICE, ...Four o'clock, a.m.

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THE CORPORATION.

A quarterly meeting of the Municipal Council was held yesterday in the City Hall.

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR in the chair.

Other members present:—Aldermen—Campbell, J P; Lambert, J P; Hudson, Reynolds (Jno), J P; Roe, D L, J P; Mackay, J P; Curran, Moylan, J P; Kinahan, J P, Councillors—Martin, Baker, Redmond, Tracey, Acheson, Durdin, Taggart, Chambers, French, Cordner, Bonsall, Draper, Watson, Whelan, Jameson, Vereker, Cassin, Price, J P; M'Birney, J P; Jude, Scally, Pilkington, O'Neill; M'Cann, O'Brien (Sir T), J P; Kelsh, Joseph, M'Vey, Gavacan, Meehan, Dunn, J P; Sweetman, Burke, Plunkett, and Keating.

THE QUARTERLY ASSEMBLIES.

On the motion of Alderman Campbell, seconded by Mr. Redmond, the first Mondays in the months of February, May, and August were appointed to be the quarterly meetings of the Council for the ensuing year.

MEMORIAL.

A memorial was read from Mr. J. Ryan, who formerly occupied the office of clerk of the markets, and inspector of weights and measures, praying that a sum of £300 should be awarded to him, the amount of salary due to him when, as he alleged, he was unjustly dismissed from his office.

On the motion of Alderman Reynolds, seconded by Mr. Tracey, the memorial was referred to the committee.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE LATE SIR PHILIP CRAMPTON.

A report was read from Committee No. 1, upon reference from the Council, stating that they had selected for their approbation the space formed by the western extremity of Great Brunswick-street, and the other streets terminating at that point, as the most suitable site for the proposed monument to the late Sir Philip Crampton. The report was for first reading.

THE BALDOYLE ESTATE.

A report was read from Committee No. 3, asking instructions from the Council, for the information of the treasurer, from what period the reduction in the rent of the holdings of Colonel White and Captain Darley should commence. The total amount of the reduction was £133 7s 8d—viz., £106 17s 5d on Colonel White's two holdings, and £26 10s 3d on Captain Darley's holding.

Alderman Reynolds stated that he had laid a case before Mr. Serjeant Lawson, with respect to the legality of the reduction in these gentlemen's holdings, and that, according to his advice, a bill had been filed in Chancery against the Corporation.

RESIGNATION OF A COUNCILLOR.

A letter was read from Mr. Paul M'Swiney, resigning his seat in the Council, for Mountjoy Ward.

On the motion of Alderman Campbell, seconded by Mr. Scally, the resignation was accepted without a fine.

THE MAYORALTY OF 1861—THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Alderman Roe said that Councillor Taggart having, on the last day they met, moved the adjournment of the debate, it was his privilege to open the proceedings on the present occasion, but he had consented to allow him (Alderman Roe) to briefly explain the course he intended to pursue, with regard to the motion which he had brought under the consideration of the Council. He had entertained a confident hope that the suggestion thrown out by Alderman Reynolds would have met with the wishes of the whole Council, but he was sorry to say it had not the effect of disarming hostility. (Hear, hear.) He (Alderman Roe) would now proceed to state that he entertained a different opinion with respect to the resolution proposed by Alderman Reynolds from that which he expressed on the last day they assembled. (Hear, hear.) He could not refrain from thinking that any gentleman who accepted the office of Lord Mayor, under that resolution, would be as fully pledged to a certain course of action as if he had formally pledged himself. (Hear, hear.) The simple question for the Council to consider was, whether a gentleman should be selected to fill the high and dignified office of Lord Mayor, unrestricted and untrammelled by any pledges. (Hear, hear.) Alderman Roe concluded by expressing a sincere hope that a decision on the matter would not be further delayed. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Tracey was of opinion that the incoming Lord Mayor should subscribe to no declaration, save that prescribed by the Act of Parliament. He argued that the decision of the revising barristers was, in point of fact, a decision on the whole question; and asked what good could result from passing the resolution proposed by Alderman Reynolds, when the law, upon an appeal, would in all probability be definitively settled before January next? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Whelan spoke at some length in favour of the motion.

Mr. Redmond said, as he had voted originally for Alderman Reynolds' motion, and for the subsequent modification of it, proposed by Alderman D'Arcy, the Council would permit him to briefly state the reasons why he now supported Alderman Roe's proposition. (Hear.) He thought it the more necessary to do so in consequence of the threats which had been held out by Alderman Reynolds, in the speeches which he delivered to the house. He (Mr. Redmond) would be unworthy of a seat in that Council if he were deterred by those threats from fearlessly giving expression to his conscientious convictions. (Hear, hear.) He was an humble member of the Council, but no man ever entered it more trammelled. He represented as honest, as independent, and as honourable a constituency as any ward in the city could boast of, but he very much mistook them if they would consider the course which he was about to adopt a dereliction of duty on his part, or an abuse of the confidence which they had so long and so generously reposed in him. (Hear, hear.) He would rather yield up, once and for ever, the trust which they had placed in his hands than hold it by doing violence to his sense of right, and to what he conceived to be their interests. (Hear, hear.) If this question stood in the same position as it did when he voted for Alderman D'Arcy's resolution, he would not stand up to rescind it; but circumstances had altogether changed, and the reasons which influenced him in supporting that resolution had altogether disappeared. (Hear, hear.) He was no lawyer, but he pretended to some common sense, and, in his opinion, this question, divested of all legal technicalities and all collateral issues, had been, in point of fact, decided by the revising barristers, from whose decision an appeal was now in progress of prosecution. He might venture to prophesy that, when ultimately the final decision would be made on it, the opinion of the revising barristers would be upheld. (Hear, hear.) With reference to the amendment proposed by Alderman Reynolds, he maintained that no honourable man could, in the teeth of such a resolution, occupy the position of Lord Mayor unless, previous to taking it, he boldly stated he would not be bound by it. (Hear, hear.) In order to put an end to the turmoil and agitation into which the Corporation had been thrown for the last three months, and believing that if he supported the amendment he would leave himself open to the charge of having acted contrary to reason and common sense, he would, even at the risk of losing his seat in the house, though he much valued the honour his constituents had conferred upon him, vote for the resolution of Alderman Roe, which he hoped would be ultimately successful. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Kelsh concurred with the views announced by Mr. Redmond.

Mr. Plunkett repudiated the notion of being dragooned into the adoption of any particular course by the conduct of any party which Alderman Reynolds had pursued. He had described those persons who voted for Alderman Roe's motion as "jumping Jim Crow," and "showing the white feather." But he (Mr. Plunkett) disregarded such language, and would be more willing to entrust the honour of the Council and the interests of the citizens to the hands of Alderman Roe than into those of Alderman Reynolds, notwithstanding his sounding professions. (Hear, hear.)

Alderman Curran said he had been told by some friends of his own, and some members of the Council that if they adopted Alderman Roe's resolution the Liberal party would degrade themselves. (Hear, hear.) He heard a scattered "hear, hear;" but it it were a degradation for a man, when he found that perseverance would be wrong, to do what was right, he at once avowed that he was degraded. There was no doubt but the question of the admission of freemen by the Lord Mayor was one question, and the enrolment of them as Parliamentary voters was another, but the great legal proposition was amalgamated in both; and whether it be in the case of the claimant for admission before the Lord Mayor, or a person seeking to be enrolled on the Parliamentary register, or a person who appeared on the list of voters, and was objected to—the great legal question was still the same. (No, no.) He might be told, and was told, in no very complimentary language, on a previous occasion, that his law was bad law, and that his facts were erroneous facts; but he might ask, was not every single archive or muniment that could be found belonging to the Corporation brought forward at the hearing of the case before the revising barristers, and for what but to try whether or not there did exist at the present moment the right of grandbirth freedom? Where, now, he might ask, was the foundation for the allegation that his law was bad—that his facts were erroneous? He did not claim for himself infallibility as a lawyer, but in common sense and common fairness, would the public believe that he came forward to deceive any member of the Council by asserting what was not a fact? What he had stated he believed to be the law. He did not vote for the original motion, but he did for Alderman D'Arcy's motion, because he thought it might effect a reconciliation between both parties, and because that he thought that the Liberals should protect their rights with regard to the elective franchise. Circumstances had since changed—they were no longer placed under that necessity, and why should they endeavour now to force down the throat of the opposite party a pledge which he distinctly asserted, and every man of common sense should assert, was totally and wholly unnecessary? (Hear, hear.) He cared not what amount of abuse he might receive. He was there an independent member of the Council, and, as such, he would vote according to his conscientious convictions, regardless of the consequences inside and outside the house. (Hear, hear.) Was Alderman Reynolds' motion a pledge or not? (Cries of "Yes, yes.") If so, it was obnoxious, and if it was not, what was its value? (Hear, hear.) He hoped that this matter would so conclude as to restore the harmony that always existed, and that this conclusion would have the effect of restoring them to the confidence of their supporters and fellow-citizens. In supporting the resolution of Alderman Roe, he felt that he was acting honourably, honestly, and truly consistent. (Applause.)

Mr. Martin Burke suggested to Alderman Reynolds to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Taggart addressed the Council in support of Alderman Reynolds' motion. He hoped some gentleman would be selected to fill the office of Lord Mayor man would be selected to fill the office of Lord Mayor who would not leave the Mansion-house to the care of a policeman and his wife.

Mr. Acheson considered Mr. Taggart was out of order in referring to this subject.

The Lord Mayor decided the speaker was in order.

Mr. Taggart continued to say that the hospitality of the chief magistrate within the last five or six years was a disgrace to the city. An inauguration dinner was but a paltry show of hospitality. There should be a man located in the Mansion-house whose means and disposition would induce him to give a good number of balls, and who would reside there. (Hear, hear.)

Alderman J. Reynolds then proceeded to address the Council.

Mr. Curran objected to Alderman Reynolds speaking a second time on the same question, as it was contrary to the bye-laws.

Alderman Reynolds said he had only spoken upon the original question. He was now about to move an amendment, and was entitled to speak.

Mr. Martin rose to order. It was perfectly clear that if Alderman Reynolds was allowed a second speech, every gentleman in the room was entitled to a like privilege.

Alderman Reynolds—My resolution was not seconded.

Alderman Hudson—I understand Mr. Scally seconded it.

The Town Clerk said the resolution had not been seconded.

Alderman Hudson—I protest against Alderman Reynolds being allowed to speak.

The Lord Mayor—I think you are out of order. On a former day you made very strong personal allusions to me, to which I did not reply. You seemed to dictate to me as to the course I should adopt; but I will not now suffer you to do so. (Hear, hear.)

Alderman Hudson—I have never dictated to the chair, but as long as I am a member of this house I will express my opinion fearlessly and openly. (Hear, hear.) I call upon your lordship, as a matter of right, not as a matter of courtesy, to ask the Town Clerk to read the motions before the house.

Alderman Reynolds—You have no right to interrupt me after the Lord Mayor has decided against you. I am determined to go on.

The Lord Mayor—I think it perfectly clear that Alderman Reynolds has a right to move any amendment he pleases.

Alderman Reynolds then proceeded to say that he regretted that, on a question of such vital importance, an effort should be made, to prevent him from speaking on his amendment, as he had a right to do. He had listened with unmitigated astonishment to the obser vations made by the previous speakers on the Liberal side of the house. He disclaimed any intention of endeavouring to fetter the independent action of any member of the Council; but if the gentlemen who had spoken believed that he was of opinion that they were misstating the law and misstating the facts, then he pleaded guilty to the charge they made against him. The case before Messrs. O'Hara and Shaw was the removing of a party off the roll who had been there for fourteen years; and yet it was boldly asserted that case was identical to that of Griffith's, who came before his lordship to be enrolled as a grandson having no claim but that which could be spelled out from the musty records of the Corporation. The question before the revising court was whether a freeman had a right to be on the roll by prescription? because, if he had no claim through that right, he had no position at all. (Hear, hear.) The Conservative party, said some of the Liberals, wanted the Lord Mayor to be bound by a case which, according to the opinion of Mr. Kane, had been badly managed. Messrs. Curran, Redmond, Kelsh, Plunkett, and Tracey reminded him of the saying of Bishop Plunket when he was on a proselytising excursion in Connemara, during the famine—"Isn't it d——d fine to see these Popish children obliged to take Indian meal and soup?"

Mr. Martin—I rise to order. I protest against the use of such language. I call upon the Lord Mayor to rebuke you. I believe your statement to be a low and vulgar invention. (Cries of "Order, order," and confusion.)

Alderman Reynolds—Here comes the attorney employed about the Convent School-house at Tuam.

Mr. Acheson—I think you ought to call on Alderman Reynolds to retract his observations. I do not believe it possible that Bishop Plunket would be capable of making use of any language as is represented.

The Lord Mayor—You have no objection to state you did not mean anything offensive. (Laughter.)

Alderman Reynolds said he wished to illustrate the joy with which the Conservatives must look on the Liberal party fighting among themselves. (Hear, hear.) He believed a deeper wound was never inflicted on the popular cause in Dublin than would be inflicted on it if Alderman Roe's motion was carried. (Hear, hear.) He congratulated the Conservatives on the foolishness which he had displayed in deciding against Griffith as he had done, and taunted the Conservatives with not appealing against that decision. He expressed his sorrow that the Liberal party should be guilty of such a suicidal measure as to support Alderman Roe: it would break up the Liberal party, and would leave them open to the charge of having favoured a system which swamped the votes of the legitimate ratepayers. (Hear, hear.) He would divide the Council on this measure, for the purpose of showing that, although their cause now might have been mislaid, there was still the nucleus of a party which would stand firmly by their colours. (Hear, hear.) Alderman Reynolds concluded by moving an amendment, to the effect that though the incoming Lord Mayor should not be obliged to take any pledge with respect to the question of the admission of freemen by grandbirth, still that the Council were of opinion that he should not make any decision until the Court of Queen's Bench had definitively settled the law on the subject.

Mr. Scully seconded the amendment.

Alderman Curran endeavoured to explain some observations made by Alderman Reynolds, but after some angry altercation, the Lord Mayor decided upon not hearing either of the gentlemen.

Mr. Martin then rose and said—I now proceed to address the house on the amendment moved by Alderman Reynolds, with the wish of not to have done so, but I wish to assert my privilege. I must on this occasion give expression to mingled feelings—feelings of high gratification that there have been found in this house gentlemen to whom, though they differ from me in politics and religion, I must do the justice of saying that they have given utterance to honourable and independent sentiments, and have refused such high credit on those who are almost to make me regret that there is a single question on which we differ. (Hear, hear.) I rejoice that the time of vulgar dictation is coming to an end in this house—that an independent spirit is springing up; and that a desire is being manifested, to our common credit, of refusing to be dragged in the mire of low political agitation. (Hear, hear.) I have been taunted over and over again with doing what would be a gross dereliction of duty, considering the interests entrusted to me. I have been taunted with not appealing from a decision to which I was no party, in a case in which there was no investigation, and in a case in which, before the decision was made, your lordship declared your intention of rejecting the party. You called in a gentleman who, on an *ex parte* investigation, decided the case.

The Lord Mayor—I have to state you are not speaking according to the fact.

Mr. Martin—Not only is it not the fact, but it is the sworn testimony of your own assessor. I repudiate the notion that the case had not been ably conducted before the revising the barristers. It was ably conducted by the agents who were opposed to me, and most ably and justly decided by the tribunal before whom it was argued. I hope the Council will lose no further time in discussion, but will at once adopt the resolution of Alderman Roe, which is so well calculated to set this body right in public estimation. (Hear, hear.)

Alderman Roe having replied,

The Lord Mayor put the question on the amendment, which he declared carried.

A division was called for, when the following gentlemen voted for the amendment:—Aldermen—Moylan, Reynolds. Councillors—M'Birney, H. Kelly, Taggart, Meehan, Ryan, Whelan, Gavacan, Scally, Sweetman, M'Cann, Keating, Joseph, Kelsh, Jaginst—Aldermen—Kinahan, Markey, Lambert. Roe, Curran, Campbell, Hudson. Councillors—Vereker, Price, Durdin, Kelsh, Acheson, Cordner, Watson, Chambers, Jude, Casson, Redmond, Burke, Bonsall, Draper, Martin, O'Neil, Plunkett, Sir Timothy O'Brien, Pilkington, Baker, and Tracey—16.

The amendment was accordingly lost.

Alderman Reynolds agreed to take the same division on the original motion, which, having been assented to by the house, it was declared carried.

Alderman Reynolds then proceeded to nominate Alderman Atkinson as a fit and proper person to fill the office of Lord Mayor for 1861. He paid a high compliment to the great worth, as a merchant, of Alderman Atkinson, and promised on his behalf that he would live in the Mansion-house, and perform the duties of his station in a manner caculated to give satisfaction to his fellow-citizens, and to give them a favourable notion of his liberality and hospitality. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Watson seconded the nomination.

Mr. M'Birney moved, as an amendment, that Councillor Acheson be nominated. He grounded his opposition to Alderman Atkinson simply on the fact that he had on a former occasion held the office, and that Mr. Acheson had been already nominated by his party.

Alderman Reynolds seconded the nomination. He considered that no man should be elected to fill the office a second time until no other presentable man could be found; and he was also of opinion that the Lord Mayor should be a married man, and, above all, should not be a tectotaller. (Laughter.)

Alderman Curran and Mr. Kelsh supported the amendment.

Mr. Acheson said that the course taken by the Conservative party on the question of nomination was not calculated to add dignity to their position, or to raise in public estimation the character of the Corporation. He had been put forward by the most prominent members of the Conservative party as the incoming Lord Mayor, and he had consented to be so, after the greatest solicitation on their part. What had since changed their opinion concerning him? He defied them to single out an act of his public or private life which would warrant their desertion of him. (Hear.) He believed that the part he took with the Liberal party on the water question had given rise to all the hostility which was manifested towards him; but he hoped that the majority of the Council would, by their votes, show the few men who were opposed to him that that was not the place to gratify personal piques, but a place to attend to the interests of their fellow citizens. (Hear, hear.)

Alderman Lambert explained that he had solicited Mr. Acheson to become the Lord Mayor for the ensuing year, but that he did so in his individual capacity, and not at all as representing the Conservative minority. (Hear, hear.)

Alderman Kinahan said he had no personal objection to Mr. Acheson, but he found, after he had proposed him on a former occasion for election when he was rejected, that he was not acceptable to the members of the Conservative party. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Martin accused Mr. Acheson of having broken faith with his party in consenting to become the nominee of the Liberals. If he were elected, the compact which, by their vote, they had just upheld would be a nullity, because they would be selecting a man whom the Conservatives repudiated, and who had never been put forward as their representative or adopted by them. (Hear, hear.)

Alderman Hudson said that Mr. Acheson had complained of his being deserted by his party, but could there be a greater degradation than to see a man who professed Conservative principles condescending to accept the civic crown from the pure political hands of Alderman J. Reynolds? (Laughter.) *Noli episcopari* was Mr. Acheson's motto, but still he calmly, meekly allowed himself to be licked by the political saliva of the worthy alderman, in the hope that the Liberals would swallow his tergiversation. (Hear, hear.) He begged it to be explicitly understood by the public that Mr. Acheson was never put forward by the Conservatives; and his talk, therefore, of desertion and betrayal was all a sham. It was equally preposterous for him to assert that the water question had anything to do with the matter; for if he and his friends were influenced by the course taken by some of their body on that question, he would not have personally solicited Mr. Chambers to become a candidate for the office of Lord Mayor, nor would he place such confidence in the wisdom and staunch firmness of his friend Alderman Kinahan. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bonsall also addressed the Council. He entered into an explanation of the alleged cause of his rejection by the Corporation, when he became a candidate for the office of Lord Mayor, he had been accused by charging the Rev. Mr. Fox, the chaplain of the North Dublin Union, with perjury. He repudiated the notion of doing so; but what he stated was that, as his testimony had been contradicted by such an overwhelming amount of credible evidence on the other side, he was willing to believe that the rev. gentleman must have fallen into a mistake.

Mr. Acheson briefly replied, and the Council proceeded to a decision on the amendment. The following gentlemen voted against:—Aldermen—Kinahan, Lambert, Campbell, Hudson. Councillors—Vereker, Price, Durdin, Cordner, Watson, Chambers, Jude, Bonsall, Draper, Martin, Whelan, Plunkett, Pilkington, Baker, Joseph, Tracey—20. For—Aldermen—Moylan, Reynolds, Curran. Councillors—Kelsh, M'Birney, H. Kelly, Redmond, Burke, Taggart, Meehan, Ryan, O'Neill, Gavacan, Scally, Sweetman, M'Cann, Keating—17. The amendment was accordingly declared lost. The result was received with loud cheers from the Conservative side of the house.

Alderman Reynolds was about insisting upon a division on the original motion, but several of the Liberal party who had voted for the amendment having expressed their intention of voting in the affirmative, he did not press a division. The original motion was accordingly declared carried, amidst loud and enthusiastic applause from the Conservatives. It was near six o'clock before the Council separated.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the board was held yesterday, in the board-room of the workhouse, James'-street—

GEORGE G. PLACE, Esq., in the chair.

The other members present were—Edmond Lawless, Doctor Wall, Cornelius Shannon, James Power, Bart, Andrew Rogers, John Prescott, Thomas Franklin, George Austin, Thomas Dockrell, W. B. Fottrell, H. B. Gillespie.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Remaining on previous Saturday, 2,215; admitted during the week, 149; born, 2; discharged, 108; died, 6; remaining on Saturday, October 27, 2,252; in hospital, 1,088.

After disposing of some general and routine business the board adjourned.

WICKLOW COPPER MINE COMPANY (LIMITED).

An extraordinary general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held yesterday, at their office, 43 Dame-street, for the purpose of confirming a resolution adopted at the special general meeting held on the 26th September, 1860.

The chair was occupied by JOHN BARTON, Esq.

H. A. Cruise, Esq., secretary, having read the advertisement convening the meeting, the following resolution was submitted for the consideration of those present:—

Resolved—"That the present £5 shares of the company be divided into five shares of £1 each, and that the qualification for directors be two hundred and fifty shares."

The Chairman said the proprietors had been called together merely for the purpose of obtaining their assent to this resolution, and he would, therefore, put it, whether or not it should be confirmed?

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. M'Dowell, F.T.C.D., stated that the new shares would be ready for exchange on the 1st of December.

The meeting then adjourned.

RICHMOND, WHITWORTH, AND HARDWICK HOSPITALS.

THE OPENING OF THE WINTER SESSION.

The winter session of 1860-61, in this institution, was opened yesterday. There was a very large attendance of students from the Carmichael, the University, and other medical schools of Dublin. There were present of the profession:—Dr Corrigan, Dr Stokes, Dr Fleming, Dr Banks, Dr R Smith, Dr. Hutton, Dr Hamilton, Dr M'Donnell, Dr Gordon, Dr M'Donnell, Dr Gormon, Dr Cruise, Dr Curran, Dr Brown, Dr Telford, and others. The Right Hon Mr Cardwell and his Private Secretary, J Cardwell, Esq, were also present amongst the visiters. The introductory address was delivered by Dr. Adams, President of the Royal College of Surgeons:—He said, that having been so highly honoured by being the means of inaugurating the forthcoming session, he felt it incumbent on him to the wishes of the Medical Council, as well as those of the students themselves, by pointing out to them the course which it was necessary for them to pursue. He also purposed adverting briefly to the exalted character of the profession they had chosen, and the many weighty responsibilities which attached to it, as a practical pursuit. In the first place, he intended to dwell on the necessity which there existed for every pupil coming to the profession being well ground in the principles of education, and familiar with the classic authors of old, before he commenced the study of medicine. If any young gentleman was about enrolling himself as a student, and did not possess these qualifications, he would sincerely and ardently entreat of him to postpone his medical studies, and return for the purpose of making himself perfect in the other respect. They should acquire this knowledge, for without it their future exertions would be likely to result in disappointment and defeat. Supposing, then, the pupil to be prepared and qualified in the attainment of the necessary preliminary knowledge, he (Dr. Adams) would say that the branches of anatomy, the practice of medicine and surgery, should, of course, absorb their greatest attention. Fortunately anatomy was unprotected by the law, and the subjects of anatomical purposes were to be obtained only at great risk and trouble. Also, among many well-informed men, it was doubted whether any persons, of refined tastes could possibly be found amongst those who made this profession their study. It was wondered how they could avoid disgust, much less take pleasure in such a pursuit. It could not be forgotten that Sir Astley Cooper had said, in his lectures, that in a remote similarity to the above, "Sir, I consider that day of my life to be ill spent of which some portion is not devoted to anatomical study." Above all, anatomy was the first and most engrossing of the studies which the student would have. They ought never to forget, while in the pursuit of this branch of their medical studies, the respect which is due to the dead. It was matter of history that the Jews would not tread on a piece of paper, lest, perchance, it should have the name of the deity upon it; and he would say, let their ambition be to make themselves practically useful and good as attendants on the sick. The learned president then proceeded to warn his hearers against being made discontented with their profession, because of persons who sought to make them so. He pointed out to them the high honours and distinctions which the profession held out to all ambitious of obtaining them. In conclusion, he congratulated his young friends on the choice they had made of this pursuit, and earnestly impressed on them how all-important it was that they should attend to Divine truths, and, in the study of their profession, not overlook the essential element which would make them prosperous and happy.

The president, at the close of his address, was warmly applauded.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE DUBLIN ATHENÆUM.

A general meeting of the subscribers of the Dublin Athenæum was held in the library of the Institution, Anglesea-street, at 2 p.m. yesterday—the Hon. Judge Hayes in the chair. After a few remarks from Judge Hayes, the report of the committee was read. The following resolutions were passed:—Proposed by A. Parker, Esq., seconded by —— M'Master, Esq., that the report read be received, printed, and circulated, with such appendix as the committee may consider necessary; proposed by Dr. Deane, seconded by Sir E. Grogan, Bart, M.P., that the Athenæum, having for its object the moral, intellectual, and social improvement of the young men of Dublin, without religious distinction, is entitled to the cordial support of the citizens; proposed by Richard Allen, seconded by A. Bagot, Esq., that the thanks of the meeting are due to the public press of the city for their steady advocacy of the claims of the Dublin Athenæum; proposed by Rev. A. M. Pollock, seconded by T. C. Scott, Esq., that the thanks of the meeting are due to the Managing Committee, for their exertions in conducting the affairs of the Dublin Athenæum. Judge Hayes was then moved from the chair, and Sir Edward Grogan, Bart., M.P., called thereto. The following resolution was passed:—Proposed by Askin Morrison, Esq., and seconded by Joseph Harris, Esq., that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Hon. Judge Hayes, for his kindness in presiding on this occasion. Judge Hayes then addressed the subscribers at some length, and at the conclusion of his address the meeting separated.

MUNICIPAL REVISION.

The city assessors, Messrs. Hyndman and Coffey, with the Lord Mayor, sat yesterday, and resumed the revision of the municipal list of voters. No case worthy of a report arose during the day.

INTERFERENCE OF SESSIONAL CROWN PROSECUTORS AT ELECTIONS.

The following circular has been issued from the Crown office:—

19, Merrion-square North,
12th Oct., 1860.

SIR,—I have been directed by the Attorney-General to call your attention to the following rule, extracted from the circular of the Attorney-General Blackburne, issued to the several Sessional Crown Prosecutors on the 24th December, 1851, viz.:—

"That the several Sessional Barristers shall not in any way, directly or indirectly, aid in the registration of voters for members to serve in Parliament."

He has instructed me to say he will expect a strict observance of this rule, which is to be in no instance departed from.

He also desires me to add that he thinks it desirable that Sessional Crown Solicitors should not act as election agents in the counties with which they are officially connected.—I am, sir, your obedient,

THOMAS MOLYNS, Crown Solicitor.

To ——, Esq., Sessional Solicitor.

[How was it that one of the officers recommended not to take part in election matters conducted the present Attorney-General's election for Cork; and as to the rule against interfering in registries, we would ask Mr. Attorney-General Deasy was he not fully aware that during the time he was staying in the county Wicklow, that the recently-appointed Crown Solicitor for Meath was actively engaged in the registry both for Wicklow and the city of Dublin?]

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

CHINA.

SHANGHAI, OCT. 4.—The Taku forts were taken on 21st August. The allied Plenipotentiaries arrived at Tein-Tsin on 26th. They would start shortly for Pekin, escorted by cavalry. The Chinese Government have promised them an honourable reception. The rebels have withdrawn from Shanghai, and a better feeling of security has since prevailed. On the 18th and 20th August they attempted to enter the city, but were repulsed, with terrible loss.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 21.—Symptoms of disaffection are manifested by the 6th European Regiment at Dinapore.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF CAPUA BY GARIBALDI.

NAPLES, OCT. 31.—King Victor Emmanuel has crossed the Garigliano. Capua is being besieged by Garibaldi. The bombardment has commenced.

FRENCH INTERVENTION AT GAETA.

The *Daily News* remarks that speculation strives in vain to find a key to the extraordinary course Louis Napoleon has taken in Gaeta. It threatens to adjourn indefinitely the settlement of Neapolitan affairs, which is so important to the consolidation of Italy and peace of Europe. It will be for French diplomacy to justify this gratuitous infliction of trouble on the world. The Sardinian fleet is a humiliation to all Italians. People argue that Louis Napoleon wants to make Italy feel dependent on his will, that he may thereby be able to promote Italian advantages, he was officially informed that the income of the commissioners was now £1,100 per annum, while, originally, it was only £500. Coming now to the last and gravest of the propositions, on which he had to satisfy the minds of the ratepayers—namely, that the taxation would be smaller in proportion to the advantages derived in this district than elsewhere, he had merely to say that in similar localities, and under similar circumstances, the rating never exceeded 6d in the pound. It might be said that in Rathmines it was 1s 8d in the pound; but it should be borne in mind that in that township the commissioners had taken the entire maintenance and cleansing of the roads off the hands of the grand jury, and, therefore, there was not paid any grand jury cess by the inhabitants of that locality. (Cheers.) So that, deducting the grand jury cess, which was 1s 3d in the pound, from 1s 8d, the amount levied in Rathmines, it would be seen that the taxation there under the Towns Improvement Act was but 5d in the pound. In Kingstown the commissioners never levied, nor had occasion to levy, more than 6d in the pound, although the act had been adopted in its entirety. (Hear, hear.) The meeting, as they stood alone, should carry conviction to any reasoning mind that 6d in the pound would not be exceeded. (Hear, hear.) The area over which the operation of the Kingstown Commissioners extended was 934 acres in extent. The area proposed to be embraced within the township of Blackrock was only 340 acres, or about one-third the area of Kingstown. It followed, necessarily, that one-third of the accommodation in Kingstown ought to be sufficient for Blackrock, for the roads and streets within the area bore a direct proportion to the area This proposition held particularly true in respect of the relative areas of Kingstown and Blackrock. The measured distances of the roads within the proposed township was 6,720 yards, or in or about three miles. He proposed that ultimately the accommodation in the way of lighting these roads should be by fifty lamps. The rateable property within the district was valued at £14,500 per annum, exclusive of the railway property, which would be struck for the purposes of the act, at 6d in the pound. The property would yield £362 10s yearly. The outlay for the first year would be, for twelve lamps, in addition to the fourteen now existing, at a cost of £48; the lighting of twenty-six lamps, at £3 a lamp would be £78; house and yard, £20; clerks, £25; man and horse, £117; which, together with finding two watering carts, and the sinking of pumps would bring up the expenditure to £353, thus leaving a balance of £10. The second year he proposed that they should put up six additional lamps at a cost of £94, and one additional pump £15, the total outlay being £258, whereby a balance of £9 would be left. In the third year the working expenses he proposed to set down at £387, leaving a balance of £75 10s. In the fourth year he proposed that the full amount of lighting accommodation should be given, and the expenditure then would be £317, leaving a balance of £45 10s. From that time forward there would be no capital outlay, and the balance which would have accrued from former years could be applied to the reduction of taxation. Mr. Kelly then alluded to the opposition which had been given to the movement, and concluded by formally moving his resolution.

Mr. Alma seconded the resolution.

Mr. David Coffey said that the ratepayers should feel deeply indebted to Mr. Kelly for the very satisfactory statistics which he had put forward, and for the care and trouble which he had taken in stating his views before the meeting. He hoped and believed that the measure would be carried out to a successful result. It struck him as a very painful fact, that as soon as had been adopted, there had been an increase in the value of property, and in the character and appearance of the locality. That, in fact, was the uniform result. Thirdly, because that measure was one which could be maintained at a moderate expense, taking into consideration the great advantages which would result from it. The full amount of the rate which could by any possibility be imposed on the ratepayers would be only 1s on the FOOT LAW valuation. No less than 60 town in Ireland had adopted this measure up to the close of last year, and during the present year there had been a large increase, including the towns of Tullamore and Parsonstown, in which the provisions of the act had been carried out. As a remarkable illustration of the value of the Towns Improvement Act, he would merely refer to Rathmines and Kingstown, which had risen from the condition of obscure villages to that of populous and wealthy cities. (Hear, hear.) The operation of the act had been mainly instrumental in conducing to this result. In Kingstown he was officially informed that the income of the commissioners was now £1,100 per annum, while, originally, it was only £500. Coming now to the last and gravest of the propositions, on which he had to satisfy the minds of the ratepayers—namely, that the taxation would be smaller in proportion to the advantages derived in this district than elsewhere, he had merely to say that in similar localities, and under similar circumstances, the rating never exceeded 6d in the pound. It might be said that in Rathmines it was 1s 8d in the pound; but it should be borne in mind that in that township the commissioners had taken the entire maintenance and cleansing of the roads off the hands of the grand jury, and, therefore, there was not paid any grand jury cess by the inhabitants of that locality. (Cheers.) So that, deducting the amount stated by Mr. Scully. It was the intention of the promoters of the measure to improve the locality in which they resided, and to increase the value of the property within it. He had no doubt they were the best introduced, in a short time it would so improve the neighbourhood that those who were not residing within the boundary would apply to them to be included in the town-boundary would apply to them to be included in the town-ship, in order to participate in the advantages which would be enjoyed by those within it. They had a right to obtain p

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, OCT. 30, 1860.—The Emperor received Prince Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador, and Baron Hubner, in audience at St. Cloud, on Sunday. Baron Hubner left for Vienna yesterday evening. According to the *Toulousain Journal*, the French Ambassador at Naples, Baron Brenier, having gone on leave of absence—

A religious paper was suppressed the other day for exclaiming "Down with the Index!" that simple phrase being held to be applicable to a very exalted personage. General de Lamoriciere at Rome—who is not afraid, it seems, of being "suppressed"—has published in the *Giornale di Roma* an article setting forth how he was entrapped into believing the French would resist the invasion by the Piedmontese of the Papal territory, and support him with the "army of occupation," by a dispatch from the French ambassador, M. de Grammont. The telegraph informs us that the latter has protested. The Pope has shown his sense of Lamoriciere's services by creating him a Roman noble, and having a medal struck to commemorate the defence of Ancona.

From Naples the news is very nearly incomprehensible. The Royal forces claim the victory in the affair at Isernia. This is a claim which they will not find it easy to sustain in the teeth of the forced retreat which followed it. However the case may be, they assert they took five guns. If so, why fall back? Another battle on the banks of the Garigliano is hourly expected.

The *Presse* to-night has a paragraph which, I trust, will not escape attention in England. It runs thus:—

"We are informed that a numerous deputation of the English Volunteers belonging to the principal counties is shortly expected in Paris, where it will be officially received and entertained *(feted)* by the city of Paris and the National Guard of the Seine."

I had heard something of this before, but had set it down as an absurd rumour, got up for the purpose of deceiving Continental Powers with the notion that the most perfect understanding existed between the two countries, and even now, notwithstanding the unquestionable authority of the *Presse*, I am unwilling to believe that any members of the Volunteer Corps would deliberately make themselves and the institution to which they belong a laughing-stock in the eyes of Europe. Englishmen residing on the Continent have had already to blush for the ridiculous display of their petty pretensions by sundry idiots wearing Volunteer uniforms, who have been laughed at in the streets of Paris and a few seaports. If these county deputations want festivities, let them parade their small vanity at home. Throughout the French army, and among all classes of Parisians, the Volunteer movement has invariably been laughed at. By coming over in defiance at the Hotel de Ville, the precious deputation we are threatened with will more than confirm the French sneer, that our volunteers are only *des soldats pour rire*. It is sincerely to be hoped that if any members of the Volunteer corps had ever had the intention ascribed to them by the *Paris Presse*, they may be ashamed out of their folly by the press at home.

NAPLES.

The following communication, dated Caserta, October, 22, is from the special correspondent of the *Times*:—

Yesterday was the first day of the *plebiscite*, in which the whole South Italian army took part. At first the order was only for Neapolitans and Sicilians, but this was altered, as I believe rightly, for it was but fair that those who have most contributed to the deliverance of Southern Italy should have a vote when the question was how to dispose of it. The different brigades were marched without arms to the polling-place, where they were provided with two scheda (voting papers), one marked "Si" printed on it, and another on yellow or rose-coloured, with "No." An open box in charge of the *giunta* elected for this purpose, and of the National Guard, received the tickets, which every one threw in in the sight of all. I need scarcely tell you that the overwhelming majority were white tickets; still the coloured ones were not altogether wanting either. Some of those who profess Mazzinian views abstained. This circumstance provoked an interesting declaration on the part of Garibaldi this morning. One of these, an old follower of Garibaldi, spoke of his abstinence in the presence of several general officers and civilians in the room of Garibaldi. The latter reproved him, saying—

"You have done wrong. I have always been a Republican, and am so still; but I understand the Republic as the supremacy of popular will, in opposition to the single pleasure of the Sovereign. The unanimous will of the Italian people is to unite under the sceptre of King Victor Emmanuel, and I did everything in my power to realise this wish, and so ought you to do."

The consequence was that many of those who had abstained yesterday voted this morning. Nothing could be more orderly than the voting, and I was rather surprised at the general participation of the people of Caserta, who might have been supposed to be rather kept back by their reminiscences of the Neapolitan Court.

In general, not the slightest doubt is entertained of a very large majority all over the kingdom. The 6th of November is named as the day before which the entire result of the *plebiscite* cannot be known.

Now that military operations flag on our side, and intrigues no longer run so high at Naples, Garibaldi goes almost every day to town, but never spends a night there. His time there is taken up with visiting hospitals and arsenals.

A most welcome discovery, which has been made by the Minister of Finance, is the talk of the day. Among the inscriptions of the Rentes on the "Grand Livre" were found 11,000,000 in the name of a man who was not worth 11,000. An inquiry was instituted, the result of which was that the man confessed that his name was merely lent to procure safety for this large sum, which belonged to different members of the Bourbon family. They were declared by the public Treasury.

In consequence we hear Francis II. has made a strong protest at Gaeta, denouncing this as spoliation. In warfare each party is fully justified in depriving its adversary of the means to do harm. Eleven millions screwed out of the people contain a great deal of harm if misapplied.

In general, events which pass here are very much misrepresented in the papers abroad—above all, those of Upper Italy. Thus the victory of the 1st is attributed to the Piedmontese, the fact being that with the exception of 20 to 30 artillerymen, who no doubt did good service, not a single Piedmontese soldier took part in the action. They arrived the next day at Caserta, but before their arrival Assanti had driven back the column which had entered the town, and Garibaldi and Sacchi were on the heights chasing it, before they could possibly arrive.

THE BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

The British volunteers have had their baptism of fire, and you will be glad to hear that they behaved well. I send you the report which their commander, Colonel Peard (Garibaldi's Englishman), addressed to the Dictator on the subject:—

"ESERCITO MERIDIONALE—BRIGATI VOLUNTARI BRITTANNICI.

"San Angelo, Oct. 20.

"Eccelenza,—I have the honour to report that, after taking up the position assigned me, according to the orders I received, I placed one company in support of the battery on the centre of the position, and sent forward the 10th company to occupy a farm-house in the front, at the same time sending out two companies to the right, and two to support the advanced company from the 1st battalion. Hearing a smart fire in front, I went in person to the farm where the 10th company were posted, and, ordering up three companies from the 2d battalion, I advanced the 10th and 7th in skirmishing order.

"The fire continuing heavy, and the Bersaglieri on the hill appearing pressed, I ordered the two extended to advance to their support, and at the same time advanced two companies to occupy the line the 10th and 7th had held.

"I went forward with the advancing companies, accompanied by the officers named in the margin. The men advanced in admirable order, and opened fire with great precision. At this time I had to deplore the loss of Mr. Tucker, the interpreter of the brigade, who fell in advance of the line of skirmishers. The enemy being in great force, I ordered one of my adjutants to return and bring up a reinforcement. Accordingly he brought up Nos. 4 and 5 to the front.

"The fire was excessively severe, but, united to the gallant Bersaglieri, we were enabled not only to resist, but to drive back the enemy within their lines with great loss. On the part of the brigade I have to lament two killed and eight wounded, without mentioning contusions.

"I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of my soldiers and officers, mostly men who had never seen an enemy before, and who have, the greater part, been enrolled only a few weeks. They not only advanced under a heavy fire in the most gallant manner, but retired (when I considered it necessary that they should do so) with the steadiness and precision of veterans.

"Where all behaved so well it would be invidious to particularise, but I should be unjust if I neglected to bring to your notice the gallant conduct of Captain Styles, who with his whole company volunteered to attack the enemy in the last position he held with the bayonet, after having been engaged the whole day. I regretted that, for the good of the service, this offer could not be accepted.

"Let me particularly bring to your notice the services performed by Private Munday, of the Grenadier Company. The surgeon of the brigade not being present, he, having received a medical education, afforded the most important professional services to the wounded.

"The following soldiers, also, are reported to me as worthy of commendation:—Walker, No. 1 Company; Wilson, ditto; Prosser, No. 4.—I have the honour to be, General, your most devoted.

"JOHN W. PEARD, Colonel Brigadier.

"His Excellency the Dictator."

"NOMINAL LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

"Killed—Ensign Barx Tucker; Private Lewis Mitchell, No. 7.

"Wounded—Privates John Clark, No. 7, severely; W. Ritchie, No. 7, severely; J. Prosser, severely;—Macarthy, No. 1, feared mortally;—Wilson, slightly; Corporal Bennett, No. 2, slightly; Privates Matthew, No. 2, severely;—Bate, No. 2, severely."

"DIVISIONAL ORDER, BRITISH VOLUNTEERS, OCT. 20.

"The Colonel Brigadier begs to express to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the brigade of British Volunteers the high sense he has of their noble conduct under fire on the 19th. In the two last campaigns in which he has had the honour to serve in Italy, he has never seen a more severe fire of musketry, nor men who have stood under it with greater steadiness than did the young soldiers of the Brigade. Proud as he was to be appointed to the command of a brigade of his countrymen, he feels now that he has a right to exult in the young soldiers of

* Captain Hoskins, Brigade Major; Captain Sarsfield, Military Secretary; Captain Hare, Aide-de-Camp; Lieutenant Gribbell, Adjutant, 1st Battalion; Lieutenant Campbell; Lieutenant Anspach.

Old England under his command, not only advancing under a heavy fire, but retiring in obedience to orders with the precision of old campaigners. The Colonel Brigadier had had pride in reporting to the General their admirable conduct, and he trusts to receive from their noble chief such an answer as shall make every man proud to serve not only in such a noble cause as the struggle for freedom of a great people, but under such a leader as Joseph Garibaldi."

THE ITALIAN ARMY.

A Turin letter contained in the columns of the *Perseveranza* of Milan gives the following account of the intended distribution of the troops of Northern and Central Italy during the coming winter. It will be seen that, including the Neapolitan forces, the army which next spring will be at the disposal of King Victor Emmanuel is calculated at 300,000 men. The position of the different corps is thus detailed:—

The first corps of the Sardinian army has begun a movement of concentration on the right bank of the Po, from Piacenza, in the direction of Alessandria. The Minister of War sent yesterday to the general commanding the Brigade of the Alps, which was already at Stradella, the order to fall back again on Piacenza. The Brigade Piedmont will continue its march on Alessandria, which has been fixed on as its winter quarters. The second division, which consists only of the eight battalions of the Brigade Piedmont, is to act as garrison at Alessandria. The other brigade, Aosta, is still at Genoa: it is believed that, if necessary, it can be sent to Naples, in place of the Brigade of the Alps, as to which it has been definitively decided that it will occupy the valley of the Scrivice, in order defend the principal outlets of the great military road of Genoa. The 52nd will be chiefly stationed at Tortona, with a detached corps at Novi; the 51st will be quartered in the Convent of the Dominicans at Bosco, where the 52nd was already in garrison, before the commencement of the campaign of Umbria and the Marches. The Brigade Ravenna, which, along with the Brigade of the Alps, formed part of the 10th division, is intended for Voghera. Of this corps there remains only in the neighbourhood of Piacenza, at the outposts on the road of Alessandria, the 11th division, composed of the two brigades Reggio (45th and 46th) and Ferrara (47th and 48th). The 3rd *corps d'armee* will leave the old yellow division commanded by General Cucchiari, which consists of the two brigades Casale (11th and 12th) and Acqui (17th and 18th), and of the Saluzzo light horse, in the gorges trenched camp of Bologna, and will bring the 12th division (the brigades Modena and Forli), and the 8th (the brigades Pavia and Siena) to Modena, Reggio, and Parma. From Bologna to Ancona, the most important positions, especially on the right of the valley of the Po, will be held by those troops of the 4th and 5th corps, which, after the operations now effected in the Flavinian province, were immediately detached from the army with the King through the Abruzzi towards Naples. The 2nd corps, under the command of General La Marmora, retains its position on the left of the Mincio, without changing the line of battle hitherto preserved. Meanwhile our Government advances without hesitation, resolutely employing all the political and military means which may lead to the complete transformation of the national organisation. For this reason arrangements have been made to receive once more in the army fourteen classes from Italy which are still subject to Austria and the Pope. The native soldiers from Umbria and the Marches will be without hesitation incorporated with the regular Sardinian regiments; and the foreign soldiers, unless they agree to enter the Sardinian army, will not be discharged, unless with the guarantees of the respective Governments of their countries. To afford facilities for the recruiting operations of the volunteers and of the soldiers intended to form the Italian army, drawn from the dispersed armies of the Pope and the King of Naples, orders have been sent to the depots to forward to the respective regiments all the men who, from the training already received, are able to move in companies and battalions along with the troops in active service of the five *corps d'armee*. The 57 depots of infantry and of sharpshooters can contribute on an average about 100 men to each active battalion, supplying an effective force of 26,000 men, distributed amongst the 260 battalions composing the infantry, as well as the riflemen of the army. When the Italian political unity of the provinces of Southern Italy with those of Northern Italy shall be consummated, the recently formed brigades will be raised to their full strength of eight battalions. These brigades consist of the forces from the provinces of Æmilia and Tuscany. With the surplus force of this part of the northern army, and with the regular organisation of the five divisions of Garibaldi's army, new divisions will be created. In this way the whole national army will consist at most of twenty-five divisions of infantry of six brigades, two battalions of sharpshooters, one cavalry regiment, three field batteries, and one company of engineers, with the commissariat department, &c., pontoons, &c., and a divisional part of the army of reserve. This corresponds, when on a war footing, with an effective force of 12,000 men for each division, thus raising the whole army to the number of 300,000 combatants. These numbers ought not to be regarded as exaggerated, for the 4th corps alone, when on a war footing, amounted to 140,000 men. Taking this body into account, and 20,000 Garibaldi's volunteers, who may wish to continue in the military career, we may easily conclude that, without taking into account the military organisation of the Marches, of Umbria, of Tuscany, and of the Æmilia, 300,000 men can, without difficulty, be brought together, all ready to take the field next spring, with 15,000 Neapolitans, whose force required for the service of transport and artillery, with 75 batteries in full activity, and other 25 in reserve.

THE CZAR IN POLAND.

A correspondent writes as follow, dating Warsaw, October 21:—

I have just come from Vilna, and I hasten to give you the news that I have been able to collect there and on my road. The Czar is very much dissatisfied with Vilna. The Governor-General Nazimoff is too much in favour at Court to be made the scapegoat of imperial anger; and it is feared that the Poles will again be the sufferers. The Czar being particularly anxious to have a ball given by the Poles at Vilna, the Governor-General Nazimoff had undertaken to persuade them to get it up. At first a subscription for this purpose was set on foot, but without the least success. General Nazimoff then imposed on the Poles in his employ a contribution in the aggregate of 100,000 francs in aid of the expenses of the ball. It was found necessary, however, to use compulsory means to obtain the payment of this sum. The poor governor, under these circumstances, felt considerably perplexed. What with his unpopularity, he had been coming one of isolation. Every person of consequence was leaving Vilna. The Emperor was obliged to refuse a ball which no one offered him. The populace of Vilna, on the other hand, proposes to give the Czar even a colder reception. The tanners' and curriers' societies, which in this city are so numerous, had come to an understanding to remain in absolute silence while the Emperor was passing. They had, moreover, actually pledged themselves not to use the sticks, the usual instrument of the Russian Government, for the purpose of silencing any enthusiasm that might be got up by the police. This having come to the ears of the police, their chief called together the presidents of the various societies, and asked for an explanation. They answered, that it was true, that they had resolved upon that course of action lest the Emperor should be deceived by demonstrations of joy. The Emperor might be led to believe (they added) that the inhabitants of Vilna had reason to be satisfied, and that all was going on well here, whereas the reverse was the truth.

Numerous arrests took place at Vilna after the Emperor's departure. Among others is mentioned the name of Professor Jankowski, a gentleman much respected in the town. His arrest was caused by some patriotic verses written by one of his pupils, which circulated in the town, and for which he was considered responsible.

After he left Vilna the Emperor went to hunt in the forest of Bialowiza. I have as yet no details respecting this memorable hunt, which must have reminded the Poles of the historical hunts of Augustus II., King of Poland; all I know is, that the Poles have distinguished themselves at this hunt by their absence. But the lamentable consequences of the imperial progress were evident on the whole of the road. It was necessary to show the Czar nothing but fine houses on his road, and to give him a hunt which would astonish the minor German princes, his guests. The poor inhabitants of this part of Poland will long remember this historical hunt. Thousands of them have worked during the last three months at these preparations. Most of them now are ruined. These are the most fortunate, for 300 of them died, not to mention the wounded, in catching the wild beasts, which they were obliged to bring a distance of 90 miles to the parks which were reserved for them. The bears, the wolves, the wild boars, and chiefly the bisons, have made many victims. Nothing can be more sad than the appearance of this unfortunate district. All these burthens were imposed on the crown peasants and those attached to confiscated lands in charge of Russian employes. If the emancipation which has been so often promised had no other object than to deliver the peasants from the authority of their lords, in order to give them up to the unbridled oppression of Russian employes, no one would certainly advocate it. Warsaw is sad and gloomy, all the Polish gentry have departed, and nothing is seen in the streets but Russian, Austrian, and Prussian uniforms. It looks like a conquered city. The police show extraordinary activity, and in truth it has enough to do to hide from the eyes of the three sovereigns the real feeling of the whole population, and make them believe the reverse. They say that it takes as much trouble now to excite an impracticable enthusiasm as it did in 1858 to hide from the eyes of Prince Napoleon the enthusiasm created by his name and his presence. During the night of the 15th October lithographed proclamations were posted on the walls of the town. They ran something as follows:—

"Poles! The three crows who have torn to pieces for themselves the bleeding limbs of our fatherland are coming. Alexander II., who has promised so much, has hitherto done nothing for you, and you have nothing to expect from him.

"Let the day on which the three Sovereigns arrive in Poland be a day of mourning for us all, and let every good Pole show his indignation in the only way he can, by his silence."

Before sunrise all these proclamations had been torn down by the police; nevertheless, on the following days they were distributed among a great number of the inhabitants of Warsaw.

We have had no arrests as yet here, and we think that there will not be any at present, for the eyes of all Europe are turned towards Warsaw.

THE WARSAW CONFERENCES.

The German journals are unanimous in pronouncing the Warsaw Conferences a failure. The *National Zeitung*, of Berlin, has the following remarkable article on the subject:—

"Every indication proves that the interview at Warsaw has been without result, as was expected. Austria has done her best to turn it to account. The new Constitution of the Empire was granted at the last moment, in the hope, doubtless, that it would be hailed with enthusiasm throughout the whole Austrian Empire, and especially in Hungary. The Emperor Francis Joseph wished to appear before the other Sovereigns surrounded by a number of those manifestations.

"The magic formula of the diploma was to make them believe that all the old sores of the Imperial States were healed. The Empire, made young again, was to resume its full strength, its former weight, in the councils of Cabinets. Everything indicates, it must be admitted, that the Austrian Government had no intention to allow the fruits of the changes operated at home time to ripen, but wished to cull them at once.

"If Austria had found some support from Prussia and Russia, she would, it appears, have at once commenced war in Italy. The army of the Tyrol, of Venetia, and of Dalmatia had been considerably reinforced, and the evident sign of Austria's intentions was the nomination of General Benedek to the chief command of the troops.

"It might have been foreseen, despite the reception of the Russian Ambassador from Turin, that those plans would not find an echo at St. Petersburg. It is also allowed to believe that the Prussian Government endeavoured to persuade Austria to remain on the defensive in Italy. It is difficult to believe that Austria will have the courage to recommence the dangerous game of last year, although, with a sort of despair, she always has recourse to extreme resolutions, which, at that period, ended in such a manner.

"We have always denied any vital strength to the machinations of the coalition which were set on foot by reunions quarter of the world in the summer; they have only served to consolidate the position of the Emperor Napoleon. The Sovereign of France even derives from them this advantage, that the national spirit of France is excited by the threats which result from all these underhand manœuvres, and that France will follow the Emperor the more willingly in his ulterior march.

"It is a proof of great confidence when, in the last article of the *Constitutionnel*, the Emperor Napoleon places himself simply opposite the Warsaw Conference as the renovator of the system of European States, called to heal ancient wounds precisely because he is not bound by Legitimist traditions, and that he can examine without prejudice the interests of peoples and make them prevail. Can we absolutely refuse to admit the justice of those proud words? Can we deny to French policy, despite a certain egotism with which it must be reproached, that it has not really exercised a salutary and beneficial action?

"If, on the other hand, the opposite tendencies, supported on formal right, had been victorious, everything untenable and bad would have been consolidated; not only would the oppression of peoples not have been put an end to, but it would even have been increased.

"As long as that resistance has no other basis than that which it has hitherto possessed, as long as liberal public opinion cannot stand by its side, it will be struck with absolute impotence.

"That impotence is clearly visible in the Conference at Warsaw, and not the slightest counter-demonstration has been made to this programme of the French Government.

"When we recall to mind all the princely Conferences of this summer, from Baden to Warsaw, we behold in the most incontestable manner that all the extraneous support which Prussia has sought for cannot offer her the slightest guarantee. Russia is paralysed, and can scarcely help us in the West. Austria has nothing to offer us, and only seeks to turn us to account in a manner most hateful to our people. England, on the only question which has a real interest for us—the question of Schleswig Holstein—is on the side of tyranny and oppression. England finds the French alliance a better investment, and any attempt at an approximation calls down upon us a shower of abuse which would seize upon the first given pretext.

"Under these circumstances it becomes more and more necessary for Prussian policy to detach itself from all Legitimist theories, from all illusions of the parentage of race, natural alliance, &c. This policy must acquire at last a perfectly independent position which, under the circumstances, will allow it to act as well in concert with France as with any other Power. Without such opposition it will end in our being dragged into a war with France, while all the other great States make use of us, according to their good pleasure, for all sorts of diplomatic manœuvres, without remunerating us for any notable concession for our friendly services, which they pay us for with insults.

"The salvation of Prussia lies in a liberal internal policy, which must assume a more energetic character than it has hitherto done, and in the advance of national tendencies connected therewith. There alone will Prussia find the sources of her moral and material power, and, once that power acquired, she will not be wanting in allies; they will voluntarily offer themselves on all sides, and she need not anxiously court those which only bring her prejudice and humiliations."

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN NEW YORK.—A REMARKABLE DAY.

The following is taken from the *New York Herald* of October 12:—

In moral significance as well as in the material fact, yesterday presented a spectacle which the world has seldom seen equalled, and never surpassed.

New York, the commercial metropolis of the most commercial nation and powerful republic now in existence, poured out all of its million of people to receive the heir of England's crown, who comes adorned with all the pageantry of peace. There would be a deep significance in the simple fact itself of this semi-royal progress by the heir of a friendly crown through the domains of a powerful republic; but this is rendered more impressive by the entire spontaneous and hearty homage with which a whole nation of freemen receive him, and by the antecedents which attend the history of the two nations. Springing from the same loins, the two peoples pursued for a century and a half a common path of development, the fostering hand of the elder protecting the early footsteps of the younger. Then came the dark days when fraternal war ended in political severance. Re-constituted in a separate and antagonistic nationalities, there remained the ties of a common lineage, a common language, and common tastes and impulses. For eighty years the paths of national development, of liberty, commerce, enterprise, literature, and happiness, have been pursued by each in a spirit of emulation, and to-day they stand before the civilised world peers in all things, and each the admitted leader and representative of freedom on its respective continent.

After this not very long period, but yet a wonderful one in the results it has brought to both nations, the Prince of Wales comes as a private gentleman to view the regions and to know the people that were once attached to the crown he is destined to wear. Everywhere has he been received with the cordiality due to a beloved kinsman; the delightful ties of consanguinity have been renewed between us and England in his person; and New York has to-day set the seal of the true metropolis of the New World, to the reasoning of the heart the love between ourselves and the mother country. You, the mother country. And should any one ask why the name and deeds of George the Third were yesterday buried in oblivion, there to remain for ever, we would point them to the virtuous mother, the peerless Queen, whose virtues shed a halo round the throne of England, and constitute the pride and joy of all where England's tongue is spoken and England's honour loved. The young Prince who has to-day received the heartfelt homage of a free people unsought, and therefore far more truthful, can take back to his own free land, and into its happy homes, the assurance that beyond the ocean, among a kindred people, his mother's honoured name has eradicated every vestige of the fraternal bitterness that once existed between us.

Who can trace the mighty results that must flow from this auspicious day? The re-establishment of fraternal ties between the two nations will thrill the hearts of men in every corner of the earth. It will pervade the labours of diplomacy, the enterprises of trade, the pursuits of the artisan and the labourer, the pages of literature and the hopes of history, with the confidence that henceforth the giant leaders of liberty in the Old World and in the New are united in impulse and in aim for the perpetration of freedom and the elevation of man. From such a confidence the most beautiful results must flow; for as long as Victoria fills the throne, and after her Albert Edward wields the sceptre of England, the memories of this day will exercise their genial influence over the destinies of both nations. Nor is it alone here or in England that these influences will be felt. On every ocean and along every shore the Cross of St. George and the Stars and Stripes will wave in concord and harmony. Such a union will reanimate the hopes of nations everywhere, and give an impulse to the cause of constitutional law and the reign of liberty and order throughout the earth.

Herein lies the deep significance of the reception of the Prince of Wales in New York yesterday. The spontaneous enthusiasm of the people, the rush of a million of freemen to hail his coming, and the hearty blessings that were showered upon his head, must carry to his heart the conviction that he will bear back with him to England the affectionate love and the confiding hopes of thirty millions of kinsmen, to strengthen his throne and reunite the hearts of both peoples.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—On Wednesday morning, on the notification of her Majesty's approval of the selection of new sheriffs for London and Middlesex, the following strange form of proceeding was compiled with, according to the official account:—The City Solicitor performed ancient suit and service by cutting faggots with a hatchet and billhook, as suit and service for a piece of land called the Moor, in Shropshire, and also six horseshoes and 61 hob nails as suit and service for land and premises called the Forge, in the parish of St. Clement Dane. The Remembrancer having declared the services well performed, the proceedings terminated.

ROYAL RELICS.—The gold keys of the city of Algiers which were presented to the Emperor and Empress on their late visit to that city, the silver plateau in which they were placed, the velvet cushion which bore the latter, also the trough of polished wood containing mortar, the trowel, hammer, and level—the latter in silver, which her Majesty used in laying the first stone of the boulevard to bear her name in that city—have been given by the Mayor to the Museum of Algiers, to be preserved there for ever.

THE CONSTABULARY.—A party of constabulary, on Monday last, was marched to Kinabin, King's County, in charge of Head-constable Kennedy, to practise ball firing. Though the day was rather unfavourable, the shooting was excellent. The bull's-eye was actually shot out of the target by the number of bullets which passed through it. The best shots were Constable Poff and Sub-constables Smith and Doyle.—*From a Correspondent.*

ITALY.

(FROM THE GLOBE.)

The tide of war in Italy has rolled up to the very banks of the Garigliano. The result of the engagement, skirmish, or whatever it may have been, between Gaeta and Teano, led Victor Emmanuel to the margin of the last bit of territory occupied by an alien dynasty in Southern Italy. The line of communication between Capua and Gaeta was entirely in his hands, and everything not shut up in Capua, or not in battle array on the right bank of the Garigliano, must be considered as lost. On Monday the outposts of the Piedmontese were skirmishing with the Neapolitans in front of Trajetto, across what is now the frontier river of the small territory held by king Francis. Garibaldi's troops, as we anticipated, began to cross the Volturno as soon as Cialdini appeared as a conqueror at Isernia, and on the 24th two brigades marched over pontoons towards Cajazzo, but the brigades di Santa Maria, Maddaloni, and San Lucio still remained in those positions to control the garrison of Capua, the English brigade occupying the farmhouse in advance of Santa Maria. Garibaldi's army is now, therefore, in direct communication with that of Victor Emmanuel, by Cajazzo, Formicola, and Teano; and, indeed, a telegram from Naples reports that the two armies were yesterday preparing to force the Garigliano. If the body of Neapolitans sent to occupy the mountain paths in the Matese ridge, towards Bojano, did not retire at once after the fight at Isernia, they must fall into the hands of their foes or disband. The fight at Isernia shows how inferior in *morale* the Neapolitan soldiers are to those of Victor Emmanuel, and we cannot suppose that the combined force of Piedmontese and Garibaldini will find much trouble in forcing the Garigliano. It will be a mercy to the people of the late Neapolitan kingdom when the whole army of King Francis is disposed of. They commit direful cruelties in every district they occupy, and General Cialdini has declared that they are no more soldiers than the brigands of the Roman Campagna. It is credibly reported that galley slaves have been liberated to organise Sanfedisti bands, and it is certain that the soldiery of the King have rivalled the systematic cruelty of the Government when in the plenitude of power.

A contemporary makes an extraordinary statement. We are already aware that the projected blockade of Gaeta was prevented by the refusal of France and other Powers to recognise its validity, even were it an effective blockade. The only ground for this course which we can see is that there has been no formal, although there has been a very practical, declaration of war against King Francis by Victor Emmanuel. What the opposing Powers have to do with the question is more than we can make out, and it would have been just as reasonable to refuse a recognition of the blockade of Ancona as that of Gaeta, if the French Government, according to our contemporary, has gone further than the mere refusal to recognise a blockade. The statement is that the French Admiral is ordered to prevent the Piedmontese from attacking Gaeta, even by firing into and sinking the Piedmontese men-of-war, should that be necessary to give effect to his orders. Is it to be understood that this is the case? Is the French Government an ally of King Francis? Does that protection which takes such ample proportions at Rome, and all around Rome, extend through the Pontine Marshes to Gaeta? The act of preventing an attack by sea is something more than a negative proceeding; it is positive intervention in favour of the imprisoned King. The four French men-of-war off Gaeta, under the orders of Admiral Lebarbier de Tinan, are as much an intervention on behalf of King Francis as the army at Rome under Lamoriciere and Goyon constitutes an intervention on behalf of the Pope. The fire of Admiral Persano's ship at Ancona, and the daring of his captains, are good indications of what the Piedmontese marine might do at Gaeta, and to prevent them from doing it is to double the labours of the land army. It may be a question whether Gaeta can be taken so long as it is open to the sea. The war may linger on for months. A fortress well defended and not invested, it is very hard to take, and who can tell what purpose it may serve to keep the question still open?

Recent and authentic news from Venetia represents that country as a mere camp. The young men emigrate to serve in the Italian army. Those who remain are subject to endless restrictions and exactions. Every commune is called upon to pay a heavy fine for every youth who goes over the border. The whole aspect of the country is warlike. Actual civil war with the people, preparations for a war either of defence or aggression. We are still of opinion that Austria will not be mad enough to come on the offensive, but will wait, in defensive attitude, for any assault. The expense of this state of armed preparation must be only a little less than the expense of war. Now, is the reported refusal to permit a naval attack at Gaeta likely to encourage Austria in any dreams of vengeance she may entertain? We hope she will not be misled, as Lamoriciere declares he was, by what we regret to say is an equivocal attitude on the part of the French Government. The Piedmontese have as much right to attack the sea face as they have to attack the land face of Gaeta, and just as much right to blockade the port as they had to blockade Ancona. From another point of view we can only regard the obstruction thus offered with regret. It is highly desirable that Italy, so long disturbed, should have some peace. The success of the Italian Kingdom, so strangely rising under our eyes, depends upon a speedy consolidation of her industrial and military forces. Annexation has been voted, and that orthodox French mode given to Europe by Victor Emmanuel, but to vote annexation is not to re-establish order. This will take time. The legacies of crime and ignorance bequeathed by the Bourbon Government will not easily be reduced below the danger level. Now, as long as King Francis remains at Gaeta, so long the work will be delayed. Agitation will be kept up, the Piedmontese army will be wasted, the Government weakened, and anything which prevents a speedy capture of Gaeta is inimical to the true interests of Italy and of Europe. King Francis is not the Pope. Roman Catholic Christendom does not care a button about him. To prevent others from attacking him is to help him, and to help him is to keep Italy in a state of disturbance, and Naples in a state bordering upon anarchy.

THE LATE EARL OF DUNDONALD.

The public life of Lord Dundonald was so identified with some of the most striking historical events of British history, during the past generation, that we cannot think we fittingly afford space for the subjoined lengthy extract from the interesting compilation, entitled "Men of the Time:"—

"Thomas Cochrane, tenth Earl of Dundonald, better known as Lord Cochrane, was born 14th December, 1755, and when only five years of age was entered on the books of the Vesuvius bomb, commanded by his uncle, Captain Cochrane, who transferred it successively to the Carolina and the Sophie. He did not go to sea until the 17th June, 1793, when he embarked with his relative on board the latter vessel, of which he had been gazetted to a captaincy in the 79th Foot, but had not joined his regiment. On 17th May, 1795, when acting lieutenant of the Thetis, 42, commanded by his uncle, he contributed, with the Hussar of 28 guns, to the defeat, on the coast of North America, of a French squadron of five sail, two of which were captured. His confirmation to the Thetis took place 24th May, 1796, and he subsequently joined, after serving in various ships, the Queen Charlotte, of 100 guns, bearing the flag of Admiral Lord Keith. On 21st December, 1790, he was sent from Gibraltar Bay, in command of the boats of the Queen Charlotte and the Emerald frigate, to relieve the Lady Nelson cutter, then surrounded and attacked off Cabrita Point by several French privateers and Spanish gunboats, some of which he pursued and boarded with the most undaunted gallantry, chasing others under the very cannon of the harbour. On the morning of the 24th February, 1800, off the French 74, *Le Genereux*, he was appointed her acting captain; but on the 28th March following he was promoted to be master and commander of the Speedy, sloop of war, of 14 guns and 34 men, in the 10 succeeding months he took 33 vessels, carrying in all 128 guns and 533 men, besides assisting at the capture of many others. For one of these, the seizure by boarding of the Spanish frigate El Gamo, 32 guns, off Barcelona on 6th May, 1801, he received his commission as post captain, dated 8th August following. He also succeeded in cutting out a Spanish convoy at Oropeso, lying under the protection of a powerful battery and numerous gunboats. On the 3rd of July, however, the Speedy was herself captured by the French squadron under Admiral Linois. On this occasion Lord Cochrane's courage had been so conspicuous that on presenting his sword to the captain of the French 74, Dessaix, it was returned to him, with the request that he would continue to wear what he had so nobly used. On the 6th of the same month he was on board the French squadron when attacked by Sir James Saumarez, in Algeziras Bay, and being soon after wrecked, he returned to England and went on half-pay. On the 5th of October 1803, he was appointed to the Arab, 21 guns, from which ship, after serving at the blockade of Boulogne, he removed, 3rd December, 1804, to the Pallas frigate, 32, in which in the following year he was sent out with dispatches to his uncle, Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, at that time employed in the blockade of Toulon. Whilst cruising on the Spanish coast, in March, 1805, he made a considerable number of prizes, amongst which was the Fortuna, from Rio de la Plata to Corunna, with specie to the amount of £150,000, besides a considerable quantity of merchandise; but he generously returned 10,000 crowns to the Spanish captain and "supercargo. Early in April, 1806, the Pallas was employed in the Gironde, a river very difficult of navigation; and on this service he succeeded in cutting out the Tapageuse corvette, of 14 long twelve-pounders and 95 men, notwithstanding she lay 20 miles above the Cordovan shoal, under the protection of two heavy batteries. In the following month, with the marines and boats' crews, he destroyed the semaphores along the French coast, and bore off the signal flags. The battery at Point l'Equillon he carried by storm and laid in ruins—spiking the guns, burning the carriages, blowing up the barrack and magazine, and throwing all the shells into the sea. On August 23 he assumed the command of the Imperieuse, 44 guns, and between December 13, 1860, and January 7, 1807, some days short of a month, he took and destroyed 15 of the enemy's ships, chiefly laden with wine and provisions. He was afterwards sent to co-operate with the patriots on the coast of Catalonia, and on July 21, 1808, he compelled the surrender of the castle of Mongat, by which the road to Gerona, then besieged by the French, had been completely commanded. In September he renewed his operations against the semaphores on the coast of Languedoc, and blew up the newly constructed semaphore telegraph at Bourdique, La Pinede, St. Maguire, Frontignan, Canet, and Foy, with the houses attached to them, 14 barracks of the *gendarmes*, a battery, and the strong tower upon the Lake of Frontignan. In 1809 he volunteered for the defence of Trinidad Castle, attached to the fortress of Rosas on the coast of Catalonia, then besieged by the French. At the head of 80 of his own men and about an equal number of Spaniards, he repelled a thousand of the enemy in an assault made by them on the castle. He protracted the siege for 12 days; but on the citadel capitulating he blew up the magazine of Trinidad Castle, and retired to his ship. In April, 1809, he was selected by the First Lord of the Admiralty, from his daring intrepidity, to command a fleet of fire ships intended for the destruction of the French fleet, then lying at anchor and blockaded by Lord Gambier in the Basque Roads. On the night of the 11th of that month he went on board one of the explosion ships, containing 1,500 barrels of gunpowder, and performed the hazardous service confided to him most effectually. For his signal gallantry on this occasion he received the Knighthood of the Bath. He had been chosen M.P., first for Honiton, and afterwards in 1807, for Westminster; and as he intimated the intention to oppose the vote of thanks proposed by Government to Lord Gambier, who had held the chief command in the Basque Roads affair, that nobleman was subjected to a court-martial, but acquitted. His own prospects of promotion were ruined by his constant opposition to the Ministry, and by the stock-jobbing transactions of 1814. Early in that year a false report was spread that Napoleon had fallen, on which the funds suddenly rose, and Lord Cochrane and several of his friends sold out to a large amount. Tried on a charge of being concerned in propagating the report, a jury found him guilty of fraud, and Lord Cochrane was, on the 15th July, sentenced to a heavy fine, a year's imprisonment, and to stand in the pillory. He was also deprived of the Order of the Bath, of his rank in the navy, and expelled from the House of Commons. One part of the sentence (the pillory) was remitted. The electors of Westminster again chose him for their representative, and under circumstances of extraordinary daring he broke out of prison, and appeared in his place in Parliament. In 1818 Lord Cochrane accepted the command of the fleet of the South American state of Calli, then contending for its national independence, and he materially contributed to the success of the cause, particularly by the capture of Valdivia, the last stronghold left to the Spaniards. His cutting-out of the Esmeralda, a large 40-gun frigate, on 28th November, 1820, from under the guns of the castle of Callao, was one of the most daring as well as the most celebrated of his exploits. Subsequently he was by the Emperor